THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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DELAY

Means the Slaughter of Blaine as Well as Harrison.

THE FORCE BILL THE KEYNOTE

Of All Republican Cheers and Enthusiasm.

THE REED BOOM IS STILL SPREADING,

While McKinley Has Friends Who Are Working Around to Secure His Nomination.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—(Special.)—It looks today like the republican convention would not get down to actual business before Saturday at the earliest, and perhaps adjournment will not be had before some time next week.

Tom Platt said tonight it would surprise him if there was a ballot before Monday.

The delay is caused by the Harrison and Blaine people fighting over the contesting delegations from the various southern states.

The Delayed Report.

The committee on credentials have promised to report tomorrow, but tonight it looks very much like their report would be delayed until Friday. In that event all of Friday is quite certain to be spent by the convention in acting upon the report, as the Harrison men will fight it at every step. They realize that the Blaine people have the committee, and will report in favor of Blaine delegates in almost every case. Indeed, the Blaine people have captured almost everything about the organization of the convention. The Harrison men claim it was done by trickery, and are vicious in their denunciations of Quay, Clarkson and Platt who, they charge, have made the national committee a Blaine machine. Yesterday the Harrison people wanted to postpone the balloting for several days, but now they are urging the settlement of the contested cases and an early ballot. They realize that Harrison can make no more gain by delay. On the other hand, delay means danger. Too many delegates are flickering from safety. The Blaine people are working for delay. Having the committee on credentials, they know the report will be all right and they want time to carry out their plots.

The Reed Boom.

Today the Reed boom is upon every tongue, and a compromise on the burly czar is not at all improbable. Today Reed went to two members of the Massachusetts delegation and announced privately that if New England would vote for him, he believed he could be the nominee. These men placed his name before the Massachusetts delegation, and with but one exception—Congressman Cogswell, who is a Harrison man—they announced a willingness to vote for Reed. Many other delegations were approached by emissaries of the Quay-Clarkson-Platt combine, and in many cases Reed's name was received with favor and in a few with enthusiasm. Particularly with the southern delegations was Reed's name received with great favor. While the twenty-six Georgia delegates are announced as solid for Harrison, almost every man of them would go to Reed on the second ballot. Reed is a man after the southern republican's heart, be he white or black, and that is why the plotters are pushing him so promptly to the front.

Blaine Stock Declines.

The Reed boom has caused Blaine's stock to decline several points, but the Quay crowd still pretend openly that Blaine is their only candidate, and that he will be the nominee on the first ballot. Still they fear a bed-rock fight between him and Harrison, and again they don't want to nominate Blaine if they can be sure of defeating Harrison without it. While, perhaps, Quay, Platt and Clarkson would prefer Sherman, they know he can't be nominated. Next to Sherman, they favor Reed. They believe now that it will be easier to nominate Reed than any other man mentioned. The programme is just as I outlined last night—to have only Blaine, Harrison and Alger put in nomination, but to have a heavy scattering vote thrown to Reed, McKinley, Sherman, Allison, Lincoln, Depew, and any other man that the delegates may have a personal preference for. That will prevent any nomination on the first ballot. It will mean the defeat of Harrison, for the instructed delegates will break away on the first ballot.

There Are Blaine or Bust Men.

Then all this vote, they believe, can be brought to Reed, and he will be landed. But there is another feature. The enthusiasm will be so great for Blaine that there is a large element in the convention who might be denominated the Blaine or bust men. They are led by Fire Alarm Foraker, and have commenced to show their teeth over what they describe to be the bunco game the Quay-Platt-Clarkson syndicate is attempting to work on the convention. It does look like a genuine bunco game, with Blaine as the mere tool of attraction to catch unsuspecting delegates for use in other directions. There is some danger of a revolt, but the intriguers are smart, and do their work well. Should they get in a row among themselves, Harrison would be nominated, but that is not at all probable. Indeed, the chances would favor the Reed plan outlined above. Certainly Reed has a boom today. His name is upon every tongue, and predictions are heard on every side that he will be nominated. Still between now and the taking of the first ballot the possible combinations are many.

The Convention of Today.

The only features of the short session of the convention today were the adoption of the Reed rules done for the purpose of booming the ex-speaker, and Governor McKinley's speech. McKinley did not do himself justice. Indeed, he made a display of ignorance absolutely surprising to his friends. His speech dealt with but two subjects. He declared for a force bill and denounced tariff reform. In his denunciation of the democratic party's tariff position, he declared that the democratic house of representatives passed a free tin plate bill, laying particular stress upon his assertion that while the bill provided for free tin plate it left the sheet steel, of which the plate was made, on the dutiable list. The ignorant of the convention applauded, but the posted were silent. The house of representatives has not only not passed a free tin plate bill, but no such bill has ever been reported to the house.

The chances are the convention will do but little tomorrow, for until the contested cases are decided, the platform cannot be adopted, nor can the balloting commence.

A Blaine Revival.

While the leaders of the Blaine element are closeted tonight, attempting to fix a compromise candidate, or Tom Reid slate, the Blaine delegates, clubs and people generally are doing the hurrah act for Blaine. For three hours this evening twoscore of bands and six or seven thousand men bearing red, white and blue plumes, the Blaine emblem, paraded the streets amidst the most enthusiasm. There are not less than 50,000 people on the street now hurrahing for Blaine, to the music of "Boom-de-ra," and in the light of exploding crackers and rockets. The immense lobby of the West house, four or five times larger than the Kimball lobby, is one great yelling, surging, struggling mass of Blaine enthusiastics, with plumes, pictures and American flags waving above their heads in a perfect cloud of colors. Conspicuous among the plumes, was a great banner, upon which was painted in large letters, "If Harrison is nominated, he will lose Indiana by 20,000."

This was put out by the Blaine Club of Fort Wayne, but the Indiana Harrison people organized and made a rush through the crowd for it. At one time several hundred men were fighting with fists and umbrellas. The banner was torn to shreds but there was such a jam that but few of the rushers were injured. It was at too close quarters for sticks and the damage was consequently insignificant.

The enthusiasm for Blaine is so great and intense that if a ballot were taken tomorrow he would probably get through in a stampede. Should the enthusiasm continue at the present high pitch the chances are he will get through anyhow. The Harrison enthusiasm is at a low ebb tonight. Indeed, there is none whatever, though the Harrison leaders are still making big claims.

E. W. B.

MAKING UP ESTIMATES.

The Harrison People Claim Several Additions.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The Harrison people are maintaining this morning, with considerable show of plausibility, that they have made gains within the past twenty-four hours in certain of the northern and eastern states. Particular stress is laid by them on the state of New York, where they claim, at present, that they will receive twenty-nine votes on the first ballot.

The claims of all the candidates, and estimates and indications, carefully gleaned from all quarters, show that the Blaine and Harrison forces are of almost equal strength at this time.

The Advantage of Organization.

The Blaine people have the advantage of organization, not only of the convention, but of important committees; but the Harrison management certainly succeed in keeping their forces well together to prevent the slightest appearance of demoralization. The knowledge that McKinley is to be chairman of the convention has added somewhat to the presidential boom of the governor of the Buckeye State, which is being widely discussed by the more conservative delegates, and there is evidently a movement in some quarters to spring his name as a dark horse when occasion seems to indicate the probability of the success of such action.

Some Other Dark Horses.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture, and Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, senator; Hon. W. B. Allison, senator from Iowa, and others, are mentioned as possible candidates, but neither the Blaine or Harrison people have, thus far, evinced the slightest indication of abandonment of their candidate to turn to a dark horse in order to defeat the opposition.

THE OPENING PRAYER

Finds a Perspiring, Howling Mob of Listeners.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop H. P. Whipple, of Minneapolis.

Hon. L. E. Walker, of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation, presented Temporary Chairman Fassett with a gavel made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel, he said, was of wood of hardy growth, and was inlaid with silver.

"I desire to return my thanks to the delegates from Nevada for this gavel," said Chairman Fassett. (Great laughter greeted this mistake of the chairman.) "I mean Nebraska," corrected the chairman quickly. "There was so much silver in the speech that my mistake was involuntary." (Laughter.)

The Committee on Credentials.

The next thing in order was the report of the committee on credentials, and Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, by direction of the committee, asked for further time and permission to sit continuously. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, was on his feet in an instant, in behalf of the administration men, to spar for advantage, and put some interrogation to Mr. Cogswell, who was also an administration man, but tied and bound on the committee by an adverse majority.

Mr. Cogswell, in committee, endeavored to bring about the report of uncontested cases before the permanent roll was made up as to contested cases, and Mr. Spooner asked when the convention might reasonably expect the report.

Mr. Cogswell's reply was dry. It was, he said, a matter of personal opinion, but, if its proceedings were attended with reasonable success, they could not hope to report before tomorrow.

Mr. Spooner then inquired if the committee could now report on the uncontested cases, and, in this, merely got from Mr. Cogswell the declaration that the question almost answers itself, as, of course, the committee was ready to report in uncontested cases.

M'KINLEY AS CHAIRMAN.

He Speaks for a Force Bill and Against Tariff Reform.

Minneapolis, June 8.—Hon. E. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the committee on organization and a wild scene took place when the committee reported Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman.

Hon. Samuel Fessenden, ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and General William Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to escort Governor McKinley to the chair.

A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped upon the platform.

Temporary Chairman Fassett introduced his successor, and when Chairman McKinley led off by saying that the republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say, the sentiment received enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, in presenting to you your permanent chairman, the chair desires to thank you most heartily for the kind forbearance which you have shown to him. I now have the honor to introduce your permanent chairman, Governor McKinley.

"Gentlemen of the convention" began Governor McKinley (cries of "three cheers for McKinley.") The vast audience arose and shook the building with cheers. After the applause had subsided, Governor McKinley proceeded as follows:

I thank you for the honor of presiding over this convention of the republican party. (Applause.) Republican conventions mean something. They have always meant something. (Applause.) Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. (Applause.) They declare principles and policies and purposes, and when, intrusted with power execute and enforce them. (Applause.) The first national convention of the republican party was held thirty-six years ago in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of that great convention reads today more like an inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. (Great applause.)

Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is on the public statutes of our country today. (Applause.) Every one of them has been embodied into public law and that cannot be said of the platform of any other political organization in this or any other country of the world. (Cheers.) Whenever there is anything to be done in this country, and by this country, and for this country, the republican party is called upon to do it. There is one thing that can be said about our organization, that cannot be said about any other. It can look backwards without shame, or humiliation; and it can look forward with cheer and exultations. (Great applause.) That cannot be said of any political organization other than ours in the United States.

Thus, gentlemen of the convention, we are here today to make a platform and ticket that will commend themselves to the conscience and intelligence and the judgment of the American people (prolonged applause), and we will do it. (Cheers). Whatever is done by this convention, either as to platform or as to the ticket, will receive the approval of the American people in November of this year. (Great applause.) We have already heard some of the notes of victory, for this is the republican year. Rhode Island has spoken. (Applause.) Only yesterday Oregon spoke, electing three representatives—three republican representatives to congress of the United States, and when we get through this convention its conclusions will be the law of republican action, as they will be an assurance of republican victory. (Applause.)

We are for the protective tariff and for reciprocity. (Great applause.) We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great republican principles. (Applause.) We stand for the protective tariff because it represents the American home, the American fireside, the American family, the American girl, the American boy and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. (Applause.)

We propose to raise our money for public expenses by taxing the products of other nations, rather than by taxing the products of our own. (Applause.) The democratic party believes in direct taxation, that is in taxing ourselves, but we do not believe in the principle, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. Our protective tariff not only does everything which the revenue tariff is doing, raising all the needed revenues, but the protective tariff does more. The protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American efforts. Does anybody know what tariff reform is? (No, no, and laughter.) And what is the platform of our political opponents this year? What does it mean? You say study President Cleveland's utterances. From the first one made in New York, when he said he did not know anything about the tariff, until his last one in Rhode Island, you can come away ignorant and uninformed as to what tariff reform means. Since the war there have been three great tariff reform bills proposed by democratic leaders, none of them alike; neither of them with the same free list; neither of them with the same tariff list; neither of them with the same rates of duty; but all made by the democratic party upon the same principles—to symbolize and represent tariff reform.

You may go to Mr. Mills; you may go to Mr. Springer and you find they differ totally. You may go the house at representatives at Washington, which was elected distinctly upon what they call the tariff reform issue, with two-thirds majority in the house, and what do you find? They pass three bills. Let me name them. First, free tinplate, leaving sheet steel, from which it is made, tariffed. That is a finished product of free and raw material bearing duty. Second, free wool to the manufacturer and tariffed cotton to the consumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton states, and tariffed hoop iron to all the rest of the states. That is their idea of tariff reform. Gentlemen of the convention, how do you like it?

This contest that we enter upon is for the maintenance of protection and reciprocity. (Applause.) And I want to say here that there is not a line in that tariff bill that is not American; there is not a passage that is not patriotic; there is not a page that does not represent true Americanism and the highest possibilities og American citizenship. (Great applause.)

We are to declare ourselves upon other questions here today. We are to declare ourselves upon the question of a free ballot and fair count. (Applause.) No platform should ever be made that does not reiterate that great constitutional guarantee. No republican speech should ever be made that does not insist firmly and resolutely that that great constitutional guarantee shall be a living birthright—not a cold formality of constitutional enactment, but a living thing which the poorest and humblest may confidently enjoy and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny. (Applause.)

We can well leave to the committee on resolutions the duty of making a platform that shall represent the best thoughts and best ideas and best wisdom of the republican party. We will go out of this convention upon a true republican platform; we will go marching to victory, no matter what name may carry the banner. (Great applause.)

A LITTLE HITCH.

Brings the Crimson Blushes to Cullom's Withered Cheek.

Minneapolis June 8.—Various resolutions and petitions, which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk, were read by the title and referred to the committee on resolutions.

"The next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the presidency," said Chairman McKinley.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois arose to a question of the regularity of this order of business, but the convention, supposing he had arisen to place some one in nomination, complimented the distinguished Illinoisan with prolonged applause.

The senator was slightly embarrassed, but quickly recovering, stated that he arose to a question of regularity of proceeding to nominating speeches before the adoption of the reports of the committees on credentials and resolutions. A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made until the reports of the committees had been received, and on motion of DeYoung, of California, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THEY ARE NECK AND NECK.

Neither One Has the Assurance of Votes Enough to Elect,

Minneapolis, June 8.—Of the two distinguished Americans who have been more assiduously urged by their friends the past week for the presidential nomination neither one tonight seems to have assurance of sufficient votes to effect a nomination. The seeker after accurate information as to the relative standing of these two candidates is compelled to discard, as extravagant and misleading, the figures issued from the headquarters of each and a careful analysis of the expressed preference of all delegations, together with a classification of the uncommitted delegates, show that the two leading candidates are each from 25 to 50 votes short of nomination.

The balance of power, if a ballot had been taken today, would have been found to have rested with General Russell Alger, of Michigan, who would certainly have received from 10 to 60 votes and thus prevented either of the leading candidates from receiving the requisite number for nomination.

THE DELEGATES ARE DEJECTED,

Because They Feel That They Are but Puppets After All.

Minneapolis, June 8.—This is the tenth national convention held in the history of the republican party and is the end of the fourth decade of the party which has played such an important part in the history of the American republic, but it can safely be asserted that the past quarter of a century has never witnessed a convention where there was such a rapid subsidence of enthusiasm as is noticeable here on the eve of the critical day which should decide the contest.

All the ardor and enthusiasm and irresistible conviction of success which the rank and file of both forces have constantly displayed today are significantly absent tonight. In the first place, the average republican has been deeply disappointed at the very leisurely manner in which the leading spirits of the convention have postponed the essential business for which the delegates are called together and feeling that if the programme of delay succeeds a ballot may not even be taken tomorrow. It has caused every faction suddenly to realize that the citadel of opposition is not to be carried by assault after all, and he now awaits the result of a ballot.

All this has had an effect to dampen the enthusiasm which pervaded the souls of every loyal republican a day or so ago, and now people, who but twenty-four hours since were hilariously parading the streets, are walking dejectedly to and fro, and wondering how the thing is going to go after all. There is evidence of consciousness on the part of the average layman that he is something of a puppet in this battle for political mastery, and that it is the leaders in conference in upstairs rooms who have been directing his enthusiasm and who are likely to profit by the results. Of course their reflections are not very gratifying to the sovereign American elector, and he is disposed to resent this assumption by another man of control of his political nonentity, so that tonight it is not uncommon to see walking around arm in arm through the streets, or quietly conversing on the curbstones, a couple of privates, who but a few days ago were arrayed in opposition factions and fiercely combatting the factional affiliations and presidential preferences of each other.

As they get together tonight and compare notes, each one finds out that the other does not know much about the mysterious motives and unfathomable purposes of the gentlemen who are the ruling spirits of his particular crowd.

And so the loyal toot of the horn, and triumphant blast of the bugle and the inspiring music of the bands that buoyed the enthusiasm of all has almost departed from the contest. It is a quiet game of watch and wait, and which is to gain the greatest benefit from waiting and watching, or whether an unknown candidate, whose star has not yet risen above the political horizon, is soon to burst forth in an effulgent blaze of glory, no one can possibly tell.

BLAINE'S DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

He Has Secured Control of All the Vantage Points.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The diplomatic triumph of the Blaine element, in securing control of the organization of the convention, and of the committees which are to play such an important part in its labors, is the sensation of the day.

No one, not even the leaders of the Harrison forces, appears to know exactly when the conspiracy had its birth or how it carried its execution, but it has forced itself on every man as a surprise that there is a deep motive in this, and that the plans of Blaine leaders have been cautiously laid. In the failure of the Harrison managers to carry their fight against Fassett from the national committee to the floor of the convention, the Blaine leaders, by the very defeat of their enemies, were enabled to secure the first decisive victory. The most is made of this advantage by the constantly reiterated declaration of the Blaine managers that, as they have the control of the convention, they will be able to control the nomination.

The committee on credentials, which is a Blaine committee, is proceeding slowly, and is evidently intending not to make any report until an opportunity is afforded to judge of the importance which their recommendation may have in determining the result of the convention. Of the contests so far disposed of by this committee, the Blaine delegates have been seated in every instance, although in several of these contests there was no difference as to presidential preferences of the contesting delegates.

The Alabama contest was decided in favor of the Blaine delegates, the vote standing 24 to 23.

THE HARRISON MEN IMPATIENT

And Likely to Antagonize the Credentials Committee Today.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—It is a possibility that the committee on credentials may not be ready to report tomorrow and if this should be the case there is pretty sure to be a row in the convention when its chairman submits a request for further delay. The Harrison leaders are very much irritated over the Blaine policy of delay and appear determined to force the ballot as soon as possible.

It is stated tonight that when the committee on credentials at 11 o'clock tomorrow makes its partial report, as it probably will, and request further time, the Harrison people will move to adjourn for a hour or two with instructions to the committee to wind up its business and report to the convention at that time.

The First Test Not of Strength.

This of course will be contested by the Blaine delegates and may afford the opportunity for the first direct test of strength between the two factions in the convention.

But by their skillful manipulations the Blaine majority have at their command various expedients for delaying the ballot if they find it to their advantage to do so. Not until after the rules and regulations were adopted today was it observed that under their provisions the report of the committee on credentials must be disposed of before the report of the committee on platform and resolutions is acted upon, and that the report of the committee on platform and resolutions must be disposed of before the convention proceed to the nomination of the candidates for president and vice president. Thus, even if the convention should force a prompt report from the committee on credentials, Chairman Foraker and his Blaine colleagues on the committee on resolutions would have it within their power further to delay balloting by delaying the report of the committee on resolutions and forcing an adjournment for another day.

Even the presentation of candidates, according to the rules, cannot be made until after the reports of these committees are disposed of, and thus the very nominating speeches cannot be cleared out of the way unless the Blaine people permit a suspension of the rules.

A BOLD PLAN CONTEMPLATED

To Use All the Power of Organization to Nominate Blaine.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The day has shown but little change in the relative strength of the candidates. The Harrison people claim to have gained a couple of the Texas delegates who yesterday went over to Blaine. The Blaine managers state that the plumed knight has made a gain in the states of Kansas, Illinois and Rhode Island, as well as in several other states which they failed to mention.

Leaders of the Blaine faction are tonight contemplating a movement which is a very bold plan, and which, if carried out, will be a farewell greeting to the short-lived harmony and good feeling of the past twenty-four hours, whatever its effect may be in controlling the nomination. They have agents carefully going through all the delegations and selecting therefrom a list of delegates and alternates to the convention who are office holders under Harrison. They expect to complete this list and add thereto the names of all the administration office holders who are on the ground as helpers in the effort to renominate the president and who are not delegates to the convention. This list will be ostentatiously given out as an indication of the pernicious example that is being set by President Harrison's administration to perpetuate itself in power.

The Blaine managers also insist with a good deal of vigor that ex-Senator Ingalls, who has been unusually loyal to the president, has been promised the Russian mission recently vacated by Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

The Blaine people state this evening that it is not yet decided that the name of their candidate will be presented to the convention at all. It may be found advisable to vote for him without the formality of a nomination, but in case it is decided to place him formally in nomination, ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, will certainly make the leading speech. Harrison will be placed in nomination by the venerable ex-secretary of the navy, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, and the nomination will be seconded by Depew, of New York, "on behalf of the great American nation."

Other nominating speeches will probably be made by ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; John V. Massey, of Delaware; Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, and possibly by ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and others.

ALGER'S LITTLE BOOM.

He Takes It Out Occasionally to Give It an Airing.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—The Alger leaders had another conference today and came out of it firm and loyal for their candidate. Colonel H. M Duffield, of Detroit, leader of the Alger forces, says that their candidate has seventy-five votes assured; that he will receive sixty on the first ballot and has certainly fifteen more on the second. He agrees with the Harrison people that the Blaine policy is one of delay, but holds that the strength of the Michigan candidate and the scattering votes which Sherman, McKinley, Rusk, Reid, Allison and obers are likely to receive will be sufficient to hold the balance of power and thus prevent a nomination on the first ballot. After that he entertains hopes that the Wolverine candidate will gain in popular favor.

McKinley still continues to be the favorite among all compromise candidates whose names have been mentioned. He received a flattering ovation today on his ascending to the chairmanship of the convention, and his well chosen speech to the convention created much enthusiasm and evoked the good will of all the delegates.

THE SILVER LINING

Which Gives Trouble to Some of the Managers.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The silver men have been very aggressive from the very beginning of the gathering and have given the committee on resolutions a great deal of trouble. The New York and New England members of the committee proved too strong for anything like a flat-footed declaration and unlimited coinage, or anything similarly radical. The upshot was an agreement that the second plank should deal with the silver question. The compromise as to the language was that the declaration should be substantially as follows:

"The American people are, by tradition and interest, in favor of the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver, but one dollar should be as good as another dollar, that silver should be coined at a ratio to be fixed by legislation and that the forthcoming international conference is endorsed as probably furnishing a satisfactory solution of this vexed question of our financial relations."

As a concession to the silver men, who also represent the wool-growing states, the committee agreed to the insertion in the tariff plank of an emphatic protest against the action of the democracy in singling out lead and wool as articles to be placed on the free list.

A free coinage resolution, pure and simple, was voted down in the subcommittee on this branch of the platform by a vote of 3 to 2. Then the plank above given was formulated. It is still subject to revision.

A SE-TBACK FOR BLAINE.

The Harrison Men Trip Up the Credentials Committee.

Minneapolis, June 8.—The Blaine people met with a surprise this afternoon in the committee on credentials. hTey found a counter plan at work to defeat their purpose to approve the proceedings of the national committee in the matter of contested seats, and when a vote was taken on delegates at large and one district of Alabama was contested, they found themselves in a minority after having confidently looked to a victory in all contests, previous votes having showed that they were in the majority and controlled the committee by a majority of six votes. It was only one vote by which they lost and subsequently they pulled themselves together and carried a motion to adjourn with another motion to reconsider pending.

The Blaine men on the delegation said it was a set-back, but predicted that things would come out all right in the end, and before the report was prepared for submission to the convention it would be found that they were again in the majority. They said that tonight the fight would be renewed and that they would carry their point and seat the anti-Mosely faction in Alabama who have been given seats by the national committee.

The news, however, gave a great deal of satisfaction and encouragement to the Harrison men, who up to this time have been bitterly complaining of the way in which they were being treated by the committee on credentials. Some of their leaders expressed a fear that the committee did not propose to report at all and were in favor of fighting the committee on the floor of the convention. From this they were restrained by the fact that defeat almost inevitably meant a loss of prestige, and they realized that on an indirect proposition on which the delegates were not bound by instructions they were weaker than on a ballot. Some votes, it was evident, would also be lost through an indisposition to condemn the party leaders by such a rebuke as would necessarily be implied in an attack on the committees constituted in the regular way.

BLAINE HEARD FROM.

He Says the Story About His Purhase of Letters Is Untrue.

New York, June 8.—Tomorrow's World will print this letter from ex-Secretary Blaine:

"Boston, Mass., Wednesday Evening, June 8.—To the Editor of The World: Will you please state in your columns that it is utterly false that I, or any one for me, or in my name, ever paid, or offered to pay, Mary Nevins-Blaine, or any one for her, one cent, or any other sum, for any alleged letters that she holds. I have never heard of the subject, directly or indirectly, except in the newspapers. Respectfully,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

The Texas Democrats.

Lampassas, Tex., June 8.—The democratic state convention today adopted a platform denouncing the force bill; demanding a tariff for revenue only; opposing the subtreasury issue, and favoring legislation to prevent dealing in futures.

On the question of instruction the following was presented as a substitute for majority reports and amendments:

"Resolved, That we recognize in Grover Cleveland the model of American manhood, patriotism and statesmanship, and we declare him to be the choice of the democracy of Texas for president of the United States.

"Recognizing, however, some questions of availability, we entrust the matter in the hands of our delegation unfettered by positive instructions."

TWO TICKETS IN ALABAMA.

The Kolb Men Withdraw and Put Up a State Ticket.

Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—(Special.)—Montgomery is the scene today of two state conventions of democratic factions, and the result will be two state tickets.

The fight is on the same lines that the battle of two years ago was fought, and Kolb, who led the alliance forces in 1890, is the leader now in the fight against Governor Jones, who was nominated two years ago over Kolb.

The regulars met in the capitol at noon today, and nearly every county in the state was represented. The Kolb caucus having failed in its efforts to do anything looking to reconciliation through the state executive committee, sent a proposition to the convention itself, but this was sat down upon by laying it on the table. This made the Kolb men hot in the collar, and they proceeded to organize their own state convention in the opera house. Delegates from about three-fourths of the counties of the state were in attendance, and the action of the other convention in refusing to confer with them has embittered the Kolb men beyond reconciliation.

Already the regulars are beginning to regret their action in laying the proposition for a conference on the table, and it is possible that a motion to reconsider the action will be offered tomorrow when the convention reassembles.

Kolb's convention met tonight, and nominated him for the governorship by acclamation.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

It Will Vote Almost Solidly for the Man from Maine.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 8.—(Special.)—A telegram was received here today from Congressman John C. Houk at Minneapolis, in which he stated that the contest would be close, and he would like to know how the people here felt. An answer was sent that Blaine was the first choice, McKinley second. In a short time followed another telegram, saying the Tennessee delegation was all for Blaine with the exception of two or three.

RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Maryland's Delegates Go to the Chicago Convention to Vote for the Best Man.

Baltimore, June 8.—The Maryland democratic state committee is in session today in Ford's Grand opera house. Carrollton hotel was crowded this morning with representative men of the party in the state. United States Senator Gorman was on hand. The general sentiment was not to instruct the delegates to the national convention, but to charge them to pledge the fealty of the party to the candidate nominated at Chicago, whoever he may be.

They Lost Their Temper.

Hampton, S. C., June 8.—(Special.)—The Hampton campaign meeting was small, but lively. About eight hundred people were present. The long-looked-for and much dreaded debate between Governor Tillman and Hon. L. W. Youmans come off. Both Tillman and Youmans lost control of themselves, and but for the cool head of County Chairman W. B. McSweeny, a riot would have been precipitated.

The Maine Democrats.

Bangor, Me., June 8.—The democratic state convention was called to order at noon. William H. Clifford, of Portland, was chosen temporary chairman and made a speech of an hour's duration mainly devoted to the tariff.

Bangor, Me., June 8.—The convention nominated Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, for governor, and elected delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates are uninstructed, but the platform recommends the nomination of Cleveland.

Mississippi at Chicago.

Jackson, Miss., June 8.—(Special.)—The democratic state convention today elected an uninstructed delegation to Chicago.

PRESIDENT POLK DYING.

He Is Suffering from Blood Poisoning Caused by a Tumor.

Washington, June 8.—Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, is dangerously ill at his residence in this city. Mr. Polk has been ill for about ten days, suffering from hemorrhages of the bladder, caused, probably, by a tumor. This has caused blood poisoning, and it is now thought that there is no hope for his recovery. His son-in-law, Mr. Demark, is with him, and Mrs. Polk has been telegraphed for.

At a late hour tonight it was reported that Colonel Polk had rallied slightly, and his physicians think it probable that he will live through the night.

SHOWS DECREASED ACREAGE

Is What Secretary Rusk Said About Cotto in His April Report.

Washington, June 8.—In response to an inquiry as to the truth of the statement which has appeared in several papers to the effect that in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, it was stated that "the cotton crop of this year would exceed the world's demand over two millions of bales," Secretary Rusk replied as follows:

"No such statement was ever made in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, or in any other report issued by this department. The only statement made authoritively by this department in regard to the cotton crop for this year, is that based upon reports of our correspondents on cotton planting, the results of which are stated as showing a decrease in cotton acreage this year of from 18 to 19 per cent. That is all that has been said in any report of this department relating to the cotton crop for the present year."

FAILURE OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

Its Liabilities Over Seven Million Pounds Cause of the Failure.

London, June 8.—The new Oriental bank applied to the Bank of England today for assistance to tide it over its troubles, but was refused. It accordingly suspended. It has branches at several points in India, Australia, Japan, New York and San Francisco. A circular issued by the directors gives the liabilities as £7,250,000 and uncalled capital as £6,000,000. The directors recommend the depositors to withdraw only 20 per cent of their deposits, in order to allow of the successful reconstruction of the bank.

The Day in Congress.

Washington, June 8.—In the senate the anti-option bill was received from the house and laid upon the table. The pensions deficiency bill was also received.

The agricultural appropriation bill took up the time of the house.

Burglary in Austell.

Austell, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—During the school commencement here tonight burglars tried to break in the store of Morse & Co., going to his house and scaring the female inmates. The citizens are parading the streets with shotguns.

HARRISON

Is of Opinion That His Old Enemy Cannot Beat Him,

BUT HE IS FEARFUL OF TOM REED.

He Thinks That the Ex-Speaker Is Posing for Effect,

AND MAY CARRY OFF THE PRIZE.

Blaine About to Write a Letter of an Exculpatory Character—The Anti-Option Bill.

Washington, June 8.—(Special.)—The president and members of the cabinet continue confident that the name of Harrison will head the ticket which will emerge from the turmoil at Minneapolis.

It was given out at the white house tonight that the president had received frequent telegraphic advices from the scene of the trouble and that they were invariably of an encouraging character.

The president continues to think that Blaine has no chance of the nomination. He continues to admit, too, or he did the other day, that there is a fair show for a third man.

And it was learned tonight upon the best authority, that Mr. Harrison has more fear of Mr. Reed being that third man than of any one else.

The members of the house and senate discussed the republican situation. The preponderance of opinion among them all yesterday was that Harrison would get there. There is more talk of Reed among senators and representatives than there is of McKinley, who is also on the list as the possible third man. Somehow or other, the impression obtains very generally here that there is but a slim chance indeed of Blaine being nominated.

The Republican Platform.

There has not been much talk about the democratic situation for the past three or four days. Today, however, there was a good deal. The speeches at the Minneapolis convention revived the talk. It will have been noticed that every speaker who has up-ended himself in that convention has spoken in favor of a force bill. Even Fassett, the temporary chairman, and a Blaine man, advocated the policy of force towards the south, although Blaine is known to be opposed to it. It is evident that the republican party intends to make a force measure a leading, if not the leading, issue of the campaign. They must be met for they mean business. The democrats recognize this fact.

A Compromise Made.

General Samuel W. Johnson, of West Chester county, New York, is in the city. He is a veteran democrat. He said today: "The people who took part in the Syracuse convention have been rightly called 'grave diggers.' The name ought to stick to them forever. Now mark the difference between the followers of Hill and Cleveland in New York. In my contact with both sides I have often heard the latter say that if Hill were nominated they would not support the democratic electoral ticket but I've yet to hear the first adherent of Senator Hill say he would fail to support the ticket in the event of Cleveland's nomination. That is a pretty good way of comparing the different views of party loyalty. Judged by such expressions, who are the true democrats in New York state? But if the contention is so fierce that it is inexpedient to choose either Cleveland or Hill, a happy compromise candidate is at hand in the person of Hon. William C. Whitney."

The Anti-Option Bill.

The anti-option bill is going to have a hard time of it in the senate. If it passes that body it will be in such an amended form that much of its force will be eliminated. Already the fight upon it has begun. Dealers in options are writing the senators who are their friends, giving arguments against the bill and asking them to try to make converts of senators who are known to favor it. Petitions against the bill have begun to come in from produce exchanges. The first to arrive was from the New York produce exchange.

Blaine May Write.

There is a report here tonight that Blaine is going to take up his pen once more. This time he is down for a letter of an exculpatory character. It is said that he intends to defend himself against the wave of adverse criticism which the time and manner of his withdrawal from the cabinet have brought forth.

A Georgia Professor in Town.

Professor Lynch, principal of the Girls' High school at Covington, Ga., is in the city. He leaves tomorrow for New York.

Shorter's Commencement.

Rome, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Tonight the commencement of Shorter college ended. In the history of the college the exercises have never been more brilliant. Tonight's programme was most entertaining. The list of the class who received diplomas tonight is: Full graduates—Misses Caroline Pearle Bettis, Nicholsville, Ala.; Frances Caldwell Higgins, Newbern, Ala.; Mary Elvire Matlock, Riceville, Tenn.; Sallie Vinety Tracy, Rome, Ga.; Fannie Elizabeth Worley, Canton, Ga. Graduates in English course—Misses Josephine Louise Brown, Tennille, Ga.; Minnie Kathleen Cavender, Villanow, Ga.; Cora Claudia Clark, Rome, Ga.; Anna Hill Freeman, Newnan, Ga.; Mary Gibson Gilreath, Cartersville, Ga.; Ada Jenkins, Clara Lawton Rhodes, Sara Simpson, Rome, Ga.; Mettie Belle Williams, Moretta, S. C.; Mary Alma Williams, Rome, Ga.

John Temple Graves in Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—John Temple Graves delivered the address before the military college today. It was an eloquent effort. Colonel Lynes has resigned the presidency of the college.

Serious Illness of Mr. Patterson.

Rome, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Hon. R. W. Patterson was taken suddenly ill tonight and was unable to deliver the address at Shorter college.

A GREAT SPEECH.

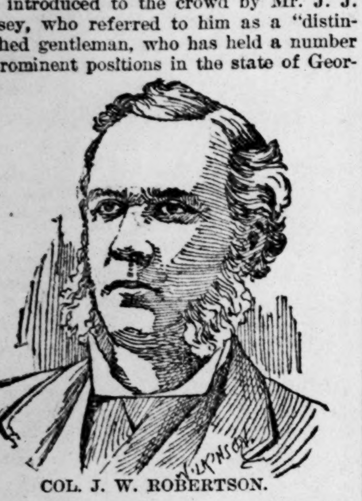
Colonel Robertson's Eloquent Appeal to the People of White.

SOME STUNNING HITS ON WINN,

With an Impressive Peroration—The New War That Is On for the States.

Cleveland, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Colonel J. W. Robertson, who has done important service for the democracy of northeast Georgia this spring and summer, recently accepted an invitation to address a democratic mass meeting in this city, the county site of White, and came over from the Porter woolen mills Tuesday morning to fill the engagement. He delivered a great speech, one of the most impressive made this year.

After the mass meeting got through the business of selecting delegates to the congressional and state conventions, Colonel Robertson went over to the courthouse and was introduced to the crowd by Mr. J. J. Kinsey, who referred to him as a "distinguished gentleman, who has held a number of prominent positions in the state of Georgia as a democrat, and has filled them all faithfully. He is a man of large experience, and no doubt can interest you upon the issues of the day. He is a democrat and believes in standing for the democratic party."



COL. J. W. ROBERTSON.

To this Mr. Kinsey added for the benefit of the third party men who were present: "I do not want any one to feel today that the democrats are here to insult the other side; neither do I want the third party people to insult the democrats. I am a democrat and profess to be a gentleman, and I will take you to be such just as long as you treat me that way, and if we are honest men we can come together and discuss the great issues of the day like men; but if we propose to carry measures by storm without reason, the result will be disastrous."

Colonel Robertson Speaks.

Colonel Robertson began by saying:

I am a candidate for no office in the world, therefore, I can give you my views freely. I wish to state that I am a member of no organization that has any secret signs, grips or pass words. I belong to but two organizations; the first is the church, which teaches me my duty to my God and my fellow man; the next is the democratic party, which teaches me my duty to my country and my fellow citizens, and I want no other organization, because none can teach me these duties better than these two. The gentleman has made a mistake as to my having held a number of prominent positions in the state. My record for office-seeking is a very short one. I sought to be a delegate from the thirty-fifth district to the constitutional convention of 1877. I was elected and performed my duties to the satisfaction of my constituents. I am proud to say that I was instrumental in giving to the state of Georgia a good constitution, under which we are now living. My record for office-holding is very short. A year and a half ago it pleased the governor to select me as a member of the railroad commission, and I accepted the office and held it about a year, resigning with four years unexpired term. So you see I am not an office-seeker, or very much of an office-holder. I am a simple, private citizen, neither a lawyer, a doctor or a preacher. The first and the latter seem to be taking a great interest in politics. I am simply a business man, nothing else, but I am a lover of my country and a lover of my race, and I am proud of my state, for I am a native Georgian, proud of her past glory, proud of her glory in war, proud of her achievements accomplished in the past, and every day I thank God that he gave me the honor of being born upon Georgia soil. I love her citizens; they are my people; I love her, for in her soil lie the father who begot me and the mother who bore me, surrounded by brothers and sisters, and yonder, in the red clay of Cobb, lie the children of mine and the mother who bore them, and the stone that marks her resting place and commemorates her virtues has on one side a blank, and there I expect to lie, and if that blank can be filled with the simple inscription, if I can so live that it can be truthfully said: "Here lies one of Georgia's," not brightest, not grandest, but simply, "one of Georgia's best citizens," then my cup of earthly ambition will be filled to overflowing. (Applause.)

Political Issues.

Now, fellow citizens, we come to talk of political issues dividing the people today. There are many. The trouble is that there are too many issues, and in this great number we forget the one grand issue at the foundation of the whole thing.

He went on to speak of the silver issue, the tariff issue, and others. Almost every man you meet has his issue. There are Cleveland democrats and Hill democrats.

My democracy, said he, is simply Jeffersonian in principle, and Jacksonian in practice. It is pure democracy, nothing but pure democracy. The democratic party was not born yesterday or last year; it was born 116 years ago when Thomas Jefferson penned these simple words: "That the first powers of all governments must be by the consent of the governed.' There is the foundation stone, the corner stone upon which democracy has erected her temple.

Well now, fellow citizens, we are confronted, as I said, with a number of issues. Let me first say that the great issue in the present national campaign is to my mind a simple one, and one only, and that is the removal of the republican party from power. (Applause.) All other issues dwarf before that, for I tell you, as sure as yonder sun shines, as sure as yonder mountains rise from these valleys, that the continuance of that party in power for another four years will involve the liberties of this people. That party has had charge of the government for thirty years, and all the complaints you justly make are chargeable to it and it alone. The democratic party has never seen the day in the national government for thirty years when it could make or unmake a law.

He said it had transcended the powers of the constitution to make extravagant appropriations of hard earnings of the people and its financial policy had been such as to place the currency of the country in the hands of one man, the secretary of the treasury, who can expand or contract it at will, according to the dictates of the monopolies in which he may be interested. Their policy has been very beneficial to the plutocracy, not to the masses of the people. It has been the government of the people by a class, for the benefit of the classes. The democratic doctrine is government of the people, by the people and for the people. There is the difference between the parties, one founded by Hamilton, who always said that the masses were incapable of self-government, and should be governed by a class; the other founded upon the principles of Jefferson, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Where Will They Get Their Angels?

Yet we find men who say "Both the old parties are corrupt as hell, and we intend to form a new one." Where will they get their angels?—their political angels? If both parties are corrupt, where do you propose to get your virtue? Can you make out of two corrupt things a pure thing? Can you make out of two vices a virtue? Can you put two rotten eggs together and make a good one? There are great secrets in the science of chemistry and much can be done, but that political chemistry which can take two corrupt political parties and from them make a pure one has never yet been discovered.

We have fallen upon strange times. It is strange that men should have to address democrats in Georgia to keep them from going away from the democratic party. What has come over the people? Will they not think? Will they sit down in the circumscribed circle of a little horizon and bid the whole country go to pieces? Let us talk like sensible men, and if we are in error, let us acknowledge it; if we are right, let us stick to the right, but don't be driven off by strangers.

The Birth of a Party.

In my county last month I attended the birth of a new party. I never attended the birth of a party before. The democratic party was born before you or I. At this birth there was only one granny and four preachers. (Laughter and applause.) The granny was a man whom the county had repudiated years ago—J. H. Grant. The preachers were headed by one from New York, who had not been in the state six months. He had never voted a democratic ticket in his life. I said to him, "I'll wager that every time you had an opportunity, if you didn't vote the republican ticket you voted a prohibition, a greenback or a woman's suffrage ticket," and he didn't deny it. Shall such people as these instruct Georgians as to their political duties? It is folly, terrible folly, to listen to such men. I said to that preacher: "If you are a preacher of the gospel, if He has called you to preach Christ crucified, if He has called you to teach men to lead a better life and call dying men from their transgressions and point them to the way of salvation, go to doing it." "Oh, said he, "we'll make politics purer." "Yes," said I, "make politics purer by making men better."

Colonel Robertson then told how he had named the third party. He said his children were very anxious to find the gender of a kitten, and quite a dispute arose as to whether it was a tomcat or a tabby-cat. "So I named the cat Mary-John," said he, and now that old tom-cat gets on the fence every night and cusses me about it. (Laughter.) Not knowing the gender of this new party, I determined to name it the 'Mary-John' party." But he said the third party is older than that. Some say it was born in the St. Louis convention. Mr. Vernon says it was born with Gideon's band, but I tell you it was born last year when the missionaries from the west went over this state.

"There were two he ones and one she one," said he. "When we send chickens to the show it is usually a trio of two hens and a rooster. The object of that tour was to bring in this very move. This third party started in Georgia. Who were those people? Weaver, the head man, is posing for the third party nomination for president; Jerry Simpson, who said he didn't have on socks when he ran for congress—and I take that as an evidence that he was a vagabond—for an honest man who will work can buy socks for 12 1-2 cents a pair—he is now wearing silk stockings and knee breeches on Pennsylvania avenue, at Washington, and the latest news is that he offered to make a trade with the democrats to combine and return him to congress, offering to give his influence to the democratic nominee in another district and Mrs. Lease—I hope she's at home nursing the baby; that's her legitimate business if she's got any. Are we to be led off by such stuff as that? Georgia is not filled with vagrants as I will show you presently."

Colonel Robertson then took up the St. Louis convention and showed the transparency of the fraud by which the Georgia alliance was represented by six votes, while the man, Gilmore, to whom he alluded as "a disgraced preacher," held the proxies for eleven votes in the name of the negro alliance, and Mr. Ellington held three for the citizens' alliance.

Colonel Robertson discussed the St. Louis platform at length, saying that it would take eight or nine billions of dollars to buy the railroads under the government ownership scheme, and it would take $1,500,000 more to operate the railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

Some one would say it wouldn't cost anything as the roads would earn the interest on the bonds. To the contrary he affirmed that not a railroad in Georgia was paying a reasonable return on the investment, and he knew for he figured it. The proposal was, if the roads did not want to sell to parallel their lines with government track. If so the private lines would get the most business. As the largest shipper in Habersham, he knew it would be to his interest to give business to private roads, for he could get damages from them in case of loss, but the red tape and delay of government management would be tardy protection for the shipper. The matter of telegraphs was of small interest to the masses. He did a large business and had never received six telegrams in six months. And what do the people care about telegraphs?

Telephones Defined.

"They are very good things to keep people from running about in cities, but do you know what a telephone is? It is a concern through which a man can tell you a lie or call you a liar, and you have not the privilege of knocking him down for it." (Laughter.)

Commenting on the immense power of the president with 1,500,000 men under his control, Colonel Robertson said: "Give me that power, and if I had the ambition I would declare myself emperor."

Concerning the proposition to disfranchise these men, he said:

"Why, fellow citizens, has it come to that pass, that we can contemplate for one moment the disfranchisement of 1,500,000 of our citizens? Why, think of it; to take away the right that was won by seven years of revolution under Washington! To take away that grand privilege of the franchise for which today there are millions of men in this world who would willingly lay down their lives and fortunes to secure for their descendants, and yet there are people who have the effrontery to propose such a thing! If there was nothing else objectionable in that platform that alone would destroy it."

He discussed the twelfth plank with the back pension grab and cited conclusive evidence that it was the action of the convention and a part of the platform. Referring to the statement of some man in Douglas county, "I tell you as an allianceman, as an Odd Fellow and as a Royal Arch Mason that that plank was not in the platform," Colonel Robertson remarked: "If a man's word needs to be bolstered up with all that affirmation, I would not believe him in the courthouse."

Give Them a Trial

Give Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts a trial, and if they please you, recommend them to your neighbor; if not, return them and have your money refunded. No fears of your not being satisfied, as their perfect purity and excellent quality are so decided. Nice delicacies are never spoiled by their use, as they impart the sweet and natural fruit flavors.

Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon and Orange
Cannot be equaled.

He said the money necessary to carry out these schemes, which are held out as an inducement to union soldiers in the west, would cost the people of Georgia $37.50 per capita. You have heard a great deal about per capita this and per capita that, now you have it per capita sure enough." (Laughter.) He said this was to pay the difference between the value of the paper money in which the soldiers were paid and the value of gold. This difference had already been provided for by raising the soldier's wages from $18 to $24 a month. He dismissed the platform with the remark: "Oh, it won't do to present intelligent people with such stuff as that!" By way of contrast he showed the breadth of the democratic platform made in Atlanta.

Colonel Robertson discussed the McKinley tariff at some length, showing the enormous burden it lays upon the people. He showed how the duty on tin plate comes home to every child who buys a tin cup and every mother who uses a tin spoon to give medicine to a sick child. On the subject of wool he spoke as one having authority, for that is his business. Quoting a remark of The Southern Alliance Farmer to the effect that the wool bill passed by the democrats won't help the people and the manufacturers were laughing at it, Colonel Robertson said that he had received letters from manufacturers of woolen goods asking him to sign a petition to congress protesting against the passage of the wool bill. He paid no attention to their circular and it was followed by a type-written letter urging him to sign the petition. To this he replied that he was a manufacturer of woolen goods, but he was for the people. This country used 429,000,000 pounds of wool in 1890, and of that we raised 309,000,000. The imports of wool were 129,000,000. Under these circumstances the McKinley bill puts on wool of the first class a tax of 11 cents a pound for unwashed wool, 22 cents for washed and 33 cents for scoured. On wool of the second class, it places a duty of 12 cents for unwashed, 23 cents for washed and 36 cents for scoured. "Don't you see," said he, "that this is prohibitory? Don't you see that upon the 129,000,000 pounds our people have to pay an enormous tax?"

Colonel Robertson said he went to Atlanta and paid for a particular kind of sugar 12 1-4 cents a pound. After the tax was taken off he bought the same sugar for 6 1-2 cents. "Now who paid that duty?" said he. "I am told that the consumer does not pay the tariff tax. I would like to know if I didn't consume that sugar? I paid the difference."

Colonel Robertson then proceeded to show the true inwardness of the sugar bounty. He said that more than half the sugar of the world is now made from beets. They can't produce the saccharine matter abundantly here, but they do in the northwest and in California. He had recently received a bulletin from the department of agriculture upon the information furnished by the University of Wisconsin. It showed that on 1,945 acres the average yield of beets was 14,977 pounds of beets, making 2,267 pounds of sugar per acre. "Now you farmers think of it," said he. "The government bounty of 2 cents a pound on this acreage amounted to $45.34 per acre. My God! we can't do cotton that way, or corn or anything else."

"It's more than the southern farmer can make out of his cotton," said Mr. Underwood.

"Make! He can't make the half of it," exclaimed Colonel Robertson. "The growing of the beet crop left a balance of $29.90 of the bounty. All you had to do was to make the sugar and give it to the hogs. You need not sell a dollar's worth, and make clear $29 an acre. Who pays it? Every man who eats pie or cake or preserves pays the bounty. Sugar is a luxury at last. Many and many a month during the war I have gone without it, but grain is a necessity, wheat is a necessity. Why don't the government give you farmers a bounty on corn and wheat? It was not for the south, it was for the great northwest, where the great republican party exists in its greatest numbers."

He then proceeded to excoriate Secretary Rusk for recommending an appropriation of $35,000 to buy Angora goats. "Think of it," said he, "$35,000 for importing into this country a lot of billy goats! Why, Mr. Richard Peters, years ago, at his own expense imported the Angora goat and found it wouldn't do."

Colonel Robertson then reviewed the political career of Colonel Tom Winn. He introduced the subject by remarking that the free coinage of silver was a complex question. He didn't think it would do any harm and not much good. According to the Hon. Thomas E. Winn it would only add 30 cents per capita to the currency. If that was true what was the use of splitting the democratic party on it? When Mr. Winn came to Habersham to make his maiden speech two years ago he said there was no issue between the two parties. "That was about the time when the Lodge bill, the force bill, the bill that proposed to put bayonets at every ballot box in this state, was before the senate. I said to him, 'Is the force bill no issue?' 'Oh,' said he, throwing it off lightly, 'that is revolution.' 'Yes,' said I, 'if that bill is passed you will have no farms. It will be death to Georgia.' Well the alliance presented him to me, endorsing him as a good democrat, and I went to the polls like a good democrat and voted for him. He went to congress and in April he wrote a letter to the Cherokee alliance in which he took the ground against this third party movement. I read it and said to myself, 'I have done injustice to Winn,' and when I do injustice to a man I try to correct it. I wrote him a letter, saying, 'I am glad to see the position you have taken. It meets my approval. I will sustain you, and every other good democrat in this district should sustain you. The question is one not so much of more money, but of less taxation, federal, state, county and municipal, that the people may retain their hard earnings, rather than have them wrung from them by such measures as the McKinley bill.' Winn sat down and wrote me the strongest democratic letter I have ever read. Thomas Jefferson could not have beaten it. That was on the 15th of March. On the 1st of April he comes out and announces himself against the democratic party and for the third party, upon the ground that the house would not pass that silver coinage bill, which he himself said would only relieve the people to the extent of 30 cents per capita. Why, fellow citizens, can a man change his principles as he changes his coat? Can a man be a democrat one day and not a democrat the next? Winn is a democrat. He is what we call a Nicodemus democrat."

Here Colonel Robertson told the story of the negro who called his mule Nicodemus and was always quarreling with the animal. "Why do you call him Nicodemus?" said the master. "Because he'll have to be born again before he's any account," said the boy. (Applause.) "These third party people are Nicodemus democrats."

Tom Winn Located.

"In another county I said to the people, 'What do you think of a man who changes his principles as he changes his coat? What is he?' Some man said, 'A traitor.' 'No, that's too harsh,' said I. There were once three candidates who addressed the people. The democrat made his speech, then the whig made a speech, then a young man, one of these young fellows who think they know it all, that the world is in a swing and they are to do the swinging, that young fellow mounted the rostrum and said, with a pompous air:

"'Fellow citizens, what am I? Am I a whig? No. Am I a democrat? No. Then, fellow citizens, what am I?'

"Just at this moment an old fellow raised up in the far corner, and, said he: "You are a d—n fool.'"

This story broke up the crowd with laughter, and, when it subsided, Colonel Robertson added, laughing: "Now, fellow citizens, I ask you what is Tom Winn?"

He Is No Spring Chicken.

Colonel Robertson made a remark, which was evidently an allusion to the remark of Mr. Hoke Smith in nominating Hon. Pope Barrow for chairman of the democratic convention, to the effect that he was "no new convert to the doctrine of tariff reform." This was supposed to be a reference to Colonel Robertson by antithesis, and the following passage in Colonel Robertson's speech evidently refers to that:

"Certain gentlemen," said he, "have spoken as if I was a new convert to the doctrine of tariff reform. Years ago I imbibed the doctrine in South Carolina, in the days of Calhoun. I heard this question discussed in 1840 by such men as Walter T. Colquitt, the father of Senator Colquitt, and Absolom H. Chappell on the other side. When I was old enough to give the matter intelligent thought, I deliberately came to the conclusion that the tariff was a tax upon the consumer, and I have never seen the day, and I have lived a good while, I lived in the days of that grand battle cry of the democracy, 'free trade and sailors' rights,' and I have never yet seen the day when a cardinal doctrine of the democratic faith was not tax reform. You will know from my age and from the age of those who made the remark, that this was my faith before God in His infinite wisdm and mercy blessed this world with the presence of those gentlemen who imagine they are passing on the original discussion of this method of relieving the people. There are men from this district who stood around me, and democrats who knew that the same thing occurred with them."

From this Colonel Robertson rose to a magnificent review of the progress of Georgia since the war. He began with the first brave words from "Grand old Tom Howard, God bless him," who raised his voice in defiance of the officers, and "Glorious Hill, oh how I remenber that Bush Arbor speech of his; he raised the manhood of Georgia into action," and from these days of reconstruction he followed the redemption of the state, mentioning Toombs's call for a new constitution, and dating progress from its adoption. He showed that, from 1879 to 1891, the taxable property of Georgia increased from $225,000,000 to $402,500,000, 80 per cent in thirteen years, while the property of the negroes had grown in the same time from $5,000,000 to $14,000,000. In 1876 the school fund was hardly enough to be counted; now it is $1,206,218. "Over half," said he, "we gave to the negroes. Oh, I tell you, the record piles up a monument high as yonder Yonah to the energy and manhood of Georgians."

He referred to the leasing of the State road for $300,000 by a republican administration, and for $420,000 by a democratic administration. And, after a review of all the progress since the state came out of the chaos of reconstruction and radical rule, he exclaimed: "And yet they tell you that the democratic party has done nothing for you!"

The speaker closed with an eloquent address to the young men in the audience, quoting Webster's assertion: "This is an indissoluble union of indestructible states." He added: "We fought a battle for the indissolubility of the union. That has been determined by the war; we have an indissoluble union; that issue is past; that was the first war. Young men, there is a battle coming on you; God grant that it will not be a battle of bullets, but a battle of ballots. The war is on for the indestructibility of the states. This convention that is in session today at Minneapolis, I have no doubt, will incorporate in its platform a demand that the pet measure of President Harrison, the force bill shall be enacted. What does it mean? It means the first step toward the destruction of the states. There is no doubt about it; none whatever. Young men, I want you to look at this thing plainly. You are the grandsons, the descendants of those men who, in the revolution of 1776, followed Washington, and, by their valor and suffering, made this government possible. You are the grandsons, the descendants of those men who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, who overthrew the conquerers of Napoleon, and made this government respected; you are the descendants of those men who followed Scott and Taylor through Mexico, and carried the banner of the republic in thiumph through the halls of the Montezumas, and stretched its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And, I will tell you now, that we old men will pass away and leave this record in your keeping, and, further than that, we leave in your keeping the constitutional liberties of the people. Never give it up as long as life lasts! Your time will come. I tell you, as I am in the presence of God, I believe that if this government is preserved in its constitutional liberty, in its integrity, it will be by the descendants of the men who are today denounced as rebels and traitors. Your time will come! When it comes, be true to your manhood, be true to your race, be true to the trusts of your fathers. Your time will come; so surely will it come as 'God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.' Don't run off and ally yourselves with these strange things. Remember, my friends, that this is no paternal government. Paternalism is simply a step to despotism. Remember that this republican party is building up a campaign of plutocracy, a campaign of wealth, known as protection. It is the spirit of Vanderbilt, when he said 'D—n the people.' Talk about mixing these two parties! There is as much difference between them as there is between Dives in hell and Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. Fellow citizens, I thank you for your kind attention. I want you to bear in mind that I talk to you simply as a citizen, a citizen who loves his state, who takes pride in his people. I want nothing on the face of this earth, thank God, nothing." (Applause.)

The speech made a great impression, and has put some of the third party people to thinking.

W. G. COOPER.

RICHMOND'S GRAND RALLY.

Messrs. Fleming, Calvin and Bryan Cumming for the Legislature.

Augusta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The largest democratic mass meeting ever held in Richmond county was held tonight for the election of delegates to the gubernatorial, congressional and senatorial conventions and to select three candidates for the legislature. The courthouse was packed with more than five hundred people.

Hon. Patrick Walsh presided. He spoke very complimentary of Major J. C. C. Black, who will oppose Congressman Watson, and said Richmond county will not do its duty unless it gives Black 6,000 majority.

The following delegates were elected by acclamation to the gubernatorial convention and instructed to vote for Governor W. J. Northen for governor, W. A. Wright for comptroller general and Robert Hardeman for treasurer: P. J. Berckmans, James Tobin, W. A. Garrett, C. H. Oetzein, W. Daniel, H. D. Leitner, P. M. Mulherin, F. W. Capers, Matthew Rice, Paul R. Sledge, A. J. Gouley, W. H. Barrett, Neil McInnes, Dave Kerr, C. H. Cohen, William S. Story, John A. Barnes, William Mulherin.

The following delegates were chosen to the congressional convention and instructed to vote for the nomination of Major J. C. C. Black: James Tobin, W. A. Batchelor, T. S. Raworth, Samuel A. Palmer, L. Sylvester, G. W. Webster, W. A. Latimer, Jerry Flynn, W. E. Wing Johnston, H. F. Schneider, Samuel G. Story, E. S. Schlitz, J. J. Doughty, L. L. Fleming, P. M. Mulherin, H. C. Perkins, Asbury Hull, Maurice Walton, W. H. Stulb, William Schweigert, S. P. Weisiger.

The following delegates were elected to the senatorial convention and instructed to present the name of Hon. Charles A. Robbe, of this county, for this office: Dan Kerr, J. W. Adams, W. S. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, Walker H. Lynch, J. J. Dicks.

Hon. W. H. Fleming and Hon. Martin V. Calvin were nominated for re-election to the legislature, and Mr. Bryan Cumming was nominated for the third office in the legislature to succeed Hon. Eb T. Williams, who has moved to Atlanta. Hon. W. H. Fleming was endorsed for speaker of the house. Hon. Boykin Wright was endorsed for re-election to the office of solicitor general of the Augusta circuit.

The Meeting in Forsyth County.

Cumming, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The democrats of Forsyth county had a big rally here. Hon W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, was present, and after being introduced by Hon. George L. Bell, delivered what was conceded to be the ablest democratic speech ever heard in Cumming. A good number of third party people were present.

Captain Tyler M. Peeples, of Gwinnett, spoke.

A letter was read from Hon. F. C. Tate, who expressed regret that he could not be present.

After the speaking was over, a meeting was held to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions. Dr. John Hockenbull and Colonel H. L. Patterson were elected to the state convention and J. G. Puett and J. M. Hughes to the congressional convention. Both delegations go uninstructed, though it is understood that the delegates to the congressional convention are solid for Tate.

CLAY FOR THE SENATE.

The Democrats of Cobb Call on Him to Make the Race.

Marietta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the democratic executive committee of Cobb county:

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the democrats of Cobb county be called to meet at the courthouse in Marietta on the first Tuesday in July, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., to elect delegates to the thirty-fifth senatorial convention to convene in Atlanta on July 9, 1892.

Resolved further, That Hon. Fleming du Bignon, Governor Northen, Hon. R. W. Everett and Hon. J. C. C. Black be invited to address the democracy on that occasion, and that we invite the entire people of this and surrounding counties to attend this meeting.

Resolved, That we, the members of the democratic executive committee of Cobb county, recognizing our right, under the rotation system, do hereby earnestly request Cobb's distinguished son, Hon. A. S. Clay, to announce himself a candidate for senator for the thirty-fifth district, and in the event of his candidacy we tender to him our unqualified endorsement and most heartily pledge him our support.

The Meeting in Heard.

Carrollton, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Hon. Henry R. Harris made a speech at Franklin, Heard county, today. He was introduced by 'Squire J. P. Atkinson, a prominent farmer of this county and chairman of the democratic executive committee, and Colonel Harris was greeted with applause.

The colonel commenced his speech by saying he was there by special invitation, that he was no candidate for office, nor did he ever expect to be again. He said he had been voting the democratic ticket for forty-three years, with the exception of one time when a brother of a different party was running he put in a blank ballot. He said that the tariff question, the silver and other questions were important, but the greatest one now was the race problem. He said the division of the white people of the south meant negro supremacy.

In speaking of Mr. Cleveland Colonel Harris said that the people were for him for president, but the politicians were against him, and he didn't believe Mr. Cleveland could be elected if he was nominated.

In speaking of what the democratic party had done for the people and the south he said that it defeated the infamous force bill, and that sixty-three democrats sat in their seats in the halls of congress, he being one of that number, for sixty hours, thereby defeating the civil rights bill. He said at the end of the war the tariff tax was 61 per cent and the democrats had by hard work reduced it to 42 1-2. The colonel said he made a speech in 1878 in favor of the free coinage of silver, was in favor of it today, but he expected all democrats to accept the platform which will be adopted at Chicago. He said in his speech in 1878 he preached alliance doctrine and he also said the recent state platform was good alliance doctrine and if they went against it they would repudiate the Ocala platform. He admonished the people to be patient with the democratic party, for it was the only safe source of relief. He said the democrats had not been in possession of no one branch of the government but three times since the war and could not pass these relief measures. A division of the democrats in the south meant a re-election of a republican president, house and senate, and the force bill passed and fastened on the good people of the south.

After Colonel Harris's speech resolutions were passed thanking him for his able speech in defense of democracy, which was adopted by a rising vote without a nay vote.

Hon. W. H. Daniel next introduced Hon. Warner Hill, of Meriwether county, who is a candidate for congress from the fourth district. This was Colonel Hill's opening speech in the campaign. He spoke of his services in the state legislature first, and then laid down his platform in regard to national politics. He spoke of what the democrats had done for the people, but said they had some faults, especially the present congressmen. He scored the democratic congressmen for being absent from their seats in congress and said these recreant public officers should be turned out.

The speeches of Colonel Harris and Mr. Hill were well received by a large audience.

Hon. W. A. Post Speaking.

Gainesville, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Hon. W. A. Post is out making stump speeches. Colonel Post represented this county once before and did so admirably well that his friends wish to place him in such a position that he can even do better work for them.

They Will Renominate Crisp.

Cordele, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the third congressional district has called the congressional convention to meet in Cordele on Thursday, July 7th. No opposition to Speaker Crisp is anticipated.

BOTH MEN MAY DIE.

A Fight Near Anniston Which Was Bloody, Indeed.

Anniston, Ala., June 8.—(Special.)—James Stewart and Thomas Brackett engaged in an altercation out at Eulaton, five miles west of Anniston, this morning, which may terminate fatally for both. They quarreled about some trival matter and ended up by Brackett drawing his knife, and Stewart using an ax, which he carried in his hand. Stewart came out of the battle with half a dozen gashes on his body and neck. The knife entered just under his left shoulder and the wound may prove fatal. Brackett was knocked senseless and his skull broken. Both are in a dangerous condition, and it is doubtful if they can recover.

A Terrible Tragedy.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—This afternoon the body of George A. Upchurch, who was murdered at his place of business at Screven yesterday, was buried in this city. Upchurch had been wearied of the presence of a worthless negro named Jenkins, and ordered him off his place. Jenkins refused to go for some time, but finally went toward the house apparently to get his things. Instead of doing this he brought out an old musket, and advancing towards Upchurch fired, the shot entering his side and producing a horrible wound. Mr. Upchurch fell on his knees and drawing his revolver, fired at the negro, the bullet entering his heart and killing him instantly. Before any one could reach him, Upchurch fell over, dying almost instantly after avenging the murderous attack upon him. He was formerly a resident of this city and leaves a wife and four children.

Fruit-a-Cade is made from the purest fruit juices.

The Negro Got Away.

Augusta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Mr. Daniel Wolfe, a farmer, living six miles from the city, caught a negro burglar in his poultry at 4 o'clock this morning. Wolfe fired both loads of a gun at the robber, and each took effect, but the wounded negro ran for his life, and escaped in the darkness.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
SPECIAL NOTICE
Complying with general request,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
will in future for the United States be covered with
A Tasteless and Soluble Coating,
completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.
Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.

THE DAY FIXED

For the Nomination of a Third Party Candidate for Congress.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Elected Delegates to Omaha, Endorsed Polk for President, and Organized an Executive Committee.

If the enthusiasm displayed at a third party meeting held in Atlanta yesterday—which, by the way, was the largest convention the third party has yet held—was representative of the party's strength, it will by no means be an invincible foe to democracy.

There were about seventy-five of the leading apostles of the third party in this section present, and they seemed at a loss to determine which way to jump.

The convention was composed of delegates from the several counties in the fifth congressional district, and in the three hours they were in session they did three things.

Named a congressional executive committee.

Elected delegates from this district to the national people's party convention at Omaha, July 4th.

And appointed the time for holding a convention to nominate a congressman from this district.

At High Noon.

The meeting was engineered quietly but was held with open doors.

It was called to order at 12 o'clock and continued in session. Dr. Eli Griffin was called to the chair and Mr. L. P. Barnes took the secretary's chair.

Upon a call of the roll of counties the following delegates answered to their names and were enrolled:

Newton—P. Wilson and Josiah Perry.

Douglas—W. A. Baggett and J. T. Reese.

Campbell—John J. Beall and John C. Clecker.

Clayton—A. D. Humphries and B. F. Dodson, G. T. Chatfield, J. D. Lee, Adam Johnson, J. K. Farlow and L. S. Waggoner.

DeKalb—P. B. McCurdy, F. W. Roberts, R. W. Floyd and E. Braswell.

Rockdale—Willis Irwin and J. F. Albert,

Walton—J. L. Moore, M. Mayfield, W. Sims and Dr. W. S. Barrett.

The titles of none of the delegates were questioned. They were seated without even presenting credentials.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on resolutions: F. W. Roberts, of DeKalb; Dr. W. S. Barrett, of Walton; A. D. Humphries, of DeKalb, and J. L. Driscoll, of Fulton.

The committee retired to make up a set of resolutions.

The Slate Rushed Through.

Although it was a matter for the state convention to attend to, the convenion proceeded to elect delegates to the Omaha convention.

The names which have been published in the people's party paper and The Southern Alliance Farmer, as good timber for delegates from the state at large to Omaha, were recommended to the state convention:

The slate—an old cut and dried one—is as follows: W. L. Peek, of Rockdale; C. C. Post, of Fulton; W. T. Christopher, of Macon; J. N. Twitty, of Jackson; C. H. Ellington, of McDuffie; J. H. Turner, of Heard; J. L. Blance, of Polk, and M. I. Branch, of Columbia.

From the fifth congressional district, the delegates elected to Omaha are: Dr. J. F. Albert, of Rockdale; W. H. Nally, of Douglas; J. L. Chupp, of DeKalb, and W. O. Butler, of Fulton.

These names went through without opposition.

They Spoke.

The election of delegates occupied but little time, and, when it was over, the committee on resolutions was still out.

To occupy the time, Leader C.C. Post, who was sitting on the top of a high desk, was called for. He dismounted from his lofty perch and made a speech. He took a rosy view of things, and predicted all manner of glowing victories for the people's party. He said Maine once cast 76,000 votes for the greenbackers' ticket, and Indiana cast 4,000, and he regarded it as possible for the people's party to carry both of these states.

He prophesied that the third party would carry a majority of the states west of the Mississippi.

He was followed by Brother A. G. Daniel, who dwelt in glittering generalities, and said that the people's party movement was a regular groundswell.

Hon. B. F. Dodson, of Clayton, was called for, and he said he thought things were solid in his bailiwick.

Mr. L. P. Barnes was the last speaker. His speech was the most conservative speech made, and was free from the abuse that characterized the efforts of the other speakers.

In Shorthand.

By this time the committee on resolutions returned, headed by Mr. J. L. Driscoll, the stenographer.

Mr. Driscoll read his resolutions which were quite salty, amid the approving nods of the delegates.

The resolutions contained an endorsement of the St. Louis platform, and while recommending an uninstructed delegation to Omaha, spoke favorably of Hon. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, for president.

This was received with feeble cheers and other manifestations of approval.

The resolutions were in shorthand—it probably being the first instance on record where a convention adopted resolutions written in shorthand..

But they were adopted.

Permanently Organized.

Chairman Griffin announced that it was in order to elect a permanent chairman of the district congressional executive committee.

Dr. Albert nominated Dr. W. S. Barrett, of Walton. That gentleman said he thought that the chairman should reside in the center of the district.

His objections were overruled and he was elected. L. P. Barnes was made permanent secretary.

The First Tuesday in August.

Delegate Beall, of Campbell, wanted the committee to name the date for holding the congressional convention. He didn't want to have so many conventions. He suggested August 9th.

Somebody suggested June 21. July 5th was suggested. Any number of dates were named.

One delegate wanted the chairman to call the convention.

Finally Dr. Albert suggested August 2d as a compromise date. This suggestion proved satisfactory and was adopted. The convention then adjourned.

Who Will Run?

The delegates were non-committal as to their choice for congress.

They want to find out what the democrats are going to do before they make any move at all.

The main reason urged for having a late convention was that it was best to wait and find out what the democrats were going to do.

The talk is very favorable to Colonel Peek, and he smilingly buttonholed the delegates yesterday. He was not in the convention, but kept posted on what was going on.

The chances are that Colonel Peek will run for congress from this district.

The Cobb County Third Party People.

Marietta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The grand rally of the third party alias the people's party for Cobb county came off in the courthouse. Colonel Post was present.

J. D. Perkinson was elected chairman and Charley Sewell secretary.

The following four delegates were then elected to go to Rome to elect delegates to the people's party convention to be held at Omaha, and, upon the motion of Colonel John A. Sibley, they were empowered to act in putting out a candidate to run for congress from the seventh congressional district: W. P. Basmell, J. D. Cunningham, Mark L. Green and J. D. Perkinson. Sam Mays, T. D. Hardage, former chairman of the county democratic executive committee; D. C. Moon and John T. Pa were appointed to the people's party gubernatorial convention to be held in Atlanta.

The courthouse has a seating capacity of about three hundred, and was reasonably well filled, but a large part of these were not in sympathy with the movement, and came as lookers on.

A committee of two was appointed to escort the speaker to the stand. As he came in, Colonel John Sibley rose up and made a motion to cheer Colonel Post, whom he saw coming in at the front. The crowd accommodated him, and the cheers were given, to which Colonel Post bowed his thanks.

Colonel Post first took up matters personal to himself, and read some petitions in which he was endorsed, and, when he had finished reading, Colonel John again bobbed up and moved to endorse Colonel Post. About one-half of the audience responded in the affirmative by rising, showing how many favored the third party.

Colonel Post then proceeded with his speech.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING.

Hon. J. H. Traylor Joins the Third Party The Proceedings.

LaGrange, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The third party of the fourth district met at LaGrange. If Longstreet had been in the courthouse here today, he could prepare another book equal to if not better than his now famous "Georgia Scenes."

The people's party of the fourth congressional district met pursuant to a call, at the courthouse this morning at 10 o'clock. It was evident from the beginning that the people were disappointed in the crowd present. Some of the counties were represented by the full number. Others were not. For example, Coweta had one man on hand in the person of Uncle Jimmie Carmichael, who rose to his feet and said he wanted somebody to come in from Coweta and look after affairs, and not withstanding the fact that Uncle Jimmie came of his own accord, the convention decided he was entitled to cast Coweta's four votes, which he did. There were from seventy to one hundred present, including delegates and all. The convention met for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention of the people's party, which meets at Omaha on the 6th of July next.

Colonel J. H. Traylor was made temporary chairman, but had his position for only a few moments. The convention wanted another man and they were not long in selecting one. That man was Hon. Roscoe Gorman, of the county of Talbot. After thanking the convention for the honor bestowed upon him, he announced the body ready for business, and suggested that the delegates, in order to avoid confusion, arrange themselves on one side of the room. Peek, Post, Branch, Ellington, Christopher, Turner, Ivy and Bland were selected from the state at large to go as delegates to the national convention.

This afternoon the people were addressed on the issues of the day by Messrs. Gorman, of Talbot; Traylor, of Troup, and Carmichael, of Coweta.

Colonel J. H. Traylor, among other things, said he didn't know whether the twelfth plank was in the St. Louis platform or not. He said he had just as soon see the soldiers' plank in it as not.

After Colonel Traylor had concluded the crowd sent up calls for Uncle Jimmie Carmichael, which instantly brought him to his feet.

THE THIRD PARTY IN THE TENTH.

The Delegates from All the Counties but One Are Hopeful.

Thomson, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The third party held a convention here today to elect delegates to the state and congressional convention. Delegates were here from every county in the tenth district. The crowd was not so large as was expected, only about seventy-five persons being present. Every delegate claimed his county for Watson, except the delegate from Wilkinson, who seemed to be in some doubt.

The convention was turned into something like unto an experience meeting, and all the delegates made short talks. Mr. Branch, the "hell-raising" statesman of Columbia county, was on hand, and made his usual highly interesting talk.

Mr. Miller, of Hancock, said his county was solid for the third party, notwithstanding the fact that Sid Lavis was making a mild feint on them.

Mr. J. T. West cautioned them not to place credence in what they read in the subsidized and lying press, that the democratic campaign was one wholly of bluff and boodle.

Mr. Adolphius (Babe) Strother, of the republic of Lincoln, moved to extend the right hand of fellowship to the delegate from Wilkinson, the new county added to this district.

Mr. C. E. McGregor, of Warren, jumped on Senator Gordon for not being present at his seat in the senate to assist in the Savannah river appropriation.

NINTH DISTRICT "THIRDS."

They Meet in Gainesville to Discuss the Situation.

Gainesville, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The people's party met in convention today at 2 o'clock. Hon. Newton Smith, of Jackson county, called it to order. On motion Hon. Oliver Clark, of Hall, was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. Lee Thompson, of Hall, secretary. Four delegates from the ninth congressional district were elected to the Omaha convention and eight from the state at large. The following were elected delegates from the district, to-wit: J. F. Barnwell, C. C. Chitwood, A. L. Nance and Rev. Thad Pickett. Hon. J. N. Twitty was elected permanent chairman of the executive committee. The congressional convention will be held at Gainesville on July 27th, and the representation will be the same as that of the democracy. Speeches were made by J. A. B. Mahaffy, Rev. Thad Pickett and Hon. J. N. Twitty, the last two being avowed candidates for congress, and the former quite likely a dark horse. About 6 o'clock the convention adjourned.

The Seventh District Meeting.

Rome, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The third party held a district meeting at the courthouse this morning. Representatives from various counties of the congressional district were present. Mr. Hutchinson, of Polk, called the meeting to order. Delegates were elected to the Omaha convention. Arrangements were perfected as to the final meeting of the congressional convention at Cartersville. The Hon. John Sibley, of Cobb, was on the ground, and said he was looking for that democrat, John Locke Martin to meet him in joint debate. Mr. Martin was in Atlanta, and was unable to be present. The convention finally adjourned after much speech-making.

The Eighth District Third Party People.

Athens, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The people's party convention of the eighth congressional district met here today at noon to elect delegates to the national convention which convenes at Omaha on July 4th. The convention was called to order by District Lecturer Robbins. Mr. William Y. Carter, of Hart, was unanimously chosen permanent chairman and Mr. A. J. Owens, of Franklin, permanent secretary.

In the Eighth District.

Athens, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—The third party people have called a convention to meet in this city on the 26th day of July for the purpose of nominating a congressman. It is thought that Lecturer Robbins will be the standard bearer.

The democratic executive committee met here this afternoon. The committee decided to call the district convention to meet in Elberton August 24th to nominate a congressman.

The Sixth District Third Party Men.

Griffin, Ga., June 8—(Special.)—The third party people have postponed their meeting until the second Tuesday in September. In the meeting today Captain Ponder was elected chairman.

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representation will be
the democracy. Speech
. A. B. Mahaffy, Rev.
Hon. J. N. Twitty, the
wed candidates for con
mer quite likely a dark
clock the convention ad

District Meeting.

ne 8.—(Special.)—The
district meeting at the
orning. Representatives
ies of the congressional
nt. Mr. Hutchinson, of
neeting to order. Dele
to the Omaha conven
s were perfected as to
f the congressional con
sville. The Hon. John
vas on the ground, and
ing for that democrat
n to meet him in joint
n was in Atlanta, and
present. The convention
after much speech-mak

rict Third Party People.

June 8.—(Special.)—The
ention of the eighth con
met here today at noon
to the national conven
es at Omaha on July
tion was called to order
cer Robbins. Mr. Wil
Hart, was unanimously
chairman and Mr. A.
nklin, permanent secre

Eighth District.

June 8.—(Special.)—The
have called a convention
on the 26th day of July
nominating a congress
that Lecturer Robbins
d bearer.
executive committee met
The committee decid
trict convention to meet
24th to nominate a con

rict Third Party Men.

e 8—(Special.)—The third
postponed their meeting
uesday in September. In
y Captain Ponder was

IN GREAT TERROR

Are the People Living Near Oakland Over a Wild Man.

IS IT THAT WEST END GHOST?

The Peculiar Antics of a Man Who Seems Anxious to Be Treated to a Dose of Buckshot.

The people living in the vicinity of the little station called Oakland, out on the edge of West End, are in terror.

It is another case of that West End ghost.

A very much flesh and blood ghost is this, particularly does the "flesh" part of this term apply.

The methods of this ghost or lunatic or fiend—whichever he may be—are exactly those which startled and scared so many West Enders several months ago. He has appeared at a number of houses, and always in scanty attire. As soon as discovered he has mysteriously disappeared.

It is the old story of that West End "ghost" with some new features.

He is never seen until the night is well advanced. On one occasion, a lady was preparing breakfast, just before 4 o'clock, when he entered. She turned and saw a tall, gaunt-looking man standing near.

There was a terrible pause. Then came a long sigh of relief as she saw her weird visitor turn and flee.

The whole community in the vicinity of Oakland was aroused, and Mr. R. C. Harper procured several bloodhounds for the purpose of running down this "wild man," should he again appear in the neighborhood. He kept the hounds for a month, during which time nothing was heard of him.

A few nights after the bloodhounds had been sent away, another lady was terrified by a visit from this monster of the night. Few nights passed, that he was not come upon in some house or seen prowling on the outside.

The first place that he visited was the residence of a Mr. Fields. The apartment that he entered was occupied by Miss Phillips, a sister-in-law of Mr. Fields. Soon afterward Miss Phillips moved. Her change of residence did not avail anything, however, and she awoke one night to find herself again confronted by the same fierce visage and repellant figure that had frightened her almost into hysterics a short time before.

Some of the other houses which were visited in the same manner, are those of Mrs. Gamage, Mrs. Bomar, Mrs. Hall and Messrs. Fields and Phillips.

One lady on entering her chamber found the man crouching at the foot of her bed. Her screams brought the whole household to the room, but the object of her alarm succeeded in effecting his escape.

The people living at Oakland are making strenuous efforts to locate and capture this disturber of the peace and quiet of that usually tranquil suburb. A certain person is regarded with suspicion, but there is no proof positive as to his being the guilty party.

Mr. R. C. Harper states that the residents of Oakland would be willing to give $300 for the arrest of the "wild man." The purse, he says, would be raised in the twinkling of an eye.

THE HORTICULTURALISTS.

A Meeting of the Men Who Grow Fruits and Vegetables Yesterday.

Yesterday the Horticultural Society held another meeting, and it was a very interesting meeting throughout.

"Who cultivates dewberries?" was a question asked by that veteran horticulturalist, James Ormond. Mr. G. K. Pettus replied that nobody cultivated them since they grew wild in the woods, just as good as the "Lucretia" and others sold in the east.

Dr. E. L. Connally excited some little interest in the bug question by inquiring, "What is to be done with the pumpkin bug?" He stated they were eating up his squashes.

Dr. Pettus replied that the kerosene emulsion was successful in eradicating this pest. To ten parts of milk add one part of kerosene, churn and add ten parts of water. "I use whale oil soap for milk." Mr. Ormond said that striped bugs were devouring his cucumber vines. President Toon recommended tobacco tea for the striped bug. Ex-President Beatie thought a mulch of tobacco stems excellent.

Mr. R. M. Goodman, of South Kirkwood, exhibited fine specimens of Shaffer's colossal raspberries.

Mr. Pettus said that raspberries would yield from sixty to eighty bushels per acre. At 20 cents per quart a handsome sum would be realized. They require deep plowing and heavy manuring. On a plot ten rods over one-third of an acre he gathered 3,200 quarts of raspberries. President Toon thought they should be given a chance and not planted by the fence.

Mr. G. K. Pettus exhibited specimens of "Captain Jack," "Schuesster's Gem," "Enhance," "Eureka," "Cumberland," and "First Season" strawberries.

Mr. R. M. Goodman exhibited fine specimens of water lilies.

Arrangements are being made to offer a prize for the largest, highest and best tomatoes, full specifications of which will be given soon. Quite a number signified their willingness to enter the contest.

The annual election of officers was postponed until the next meeting.

The culture of raspberries and the best varieties will be discussed at that meeting.

The secretary urged the members to exhibit a lively interest in the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rome, August 1st. The following members will read papers there: H. M. Sessions, on "Rural Taste;" Mark W. Johnson, "Peach Rot;" G. K. Pettus, "Strawberry Culture;" D. H. Gould, subject not yet selected. It is important that all who expect to go to Rome give their names to the secretary at once.

That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier. Take it now, to realize the greatest benefit.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, Constipation and Malaria.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for these diseases and got no permanent relief. About one year ago the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form, I became very weak and lost flesh rapidly, I commenced using Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLRED,
Doorkeeper Georgia State Senate.
State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1891.

Now, that man Tyner knows a good thing when he sees it. He serves Fruit-a-Cade.

RAPED AND BEATEN.

A Negro Fiend Who Will Probably Stretch Hemp.

Forsyth, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Reports have just been received here of a brutal assault and rape upon a young negro girl by the name of Ellen Pledger, living on the farm of Messrs. Brooks and Newton, about three miles from this place. The girl started to the field early yesterday morning to work, and, while passing through a clump of trees, was suddenly seized by a burly negro named Henderson Moreland, and dragged into the bushes, where the fiend accomplished his purpose, after which he beat the girl unmercifully about the head with a huge stick and left her, as he supposed, to die. Several hours afterwards she was found by a negro who, while passing near the spot, was attracted by her groans. The girl was taken to a neighboring house, where she soon regained consciousness and told the horrible story of her assault. The alarm was immediately given, and in a short while fifty or more excited negroes were scouring the woods for the fiend, and should he be caught he will be promptly and properly dealt with.

HE HAS SKIPPED,

They Say, and Taken Another's Wife with Him.

Athens, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—It may be true and it may not, but it was current on the streets this afternoon.

Ed Strickland, a young man who lives about seven miles from the city on the Tallessee bridge road, is said to have skipped with the wife of his uncle, who is also his partner in the sawmill business.

This is about the gist of the report: Saturday Strickland took the handsome wife of his uncle and business partner and two out of the six children in a buggy and started to take them to visit her parents a few miles away. The day dawned bright and breezy, but no daughter, grandchildren and nephew turned up at grandpa's. Three days of the beautiful month of roses have dawned and died, and the visiting party has not been seen or heard from yet.

The last seen of them they were passing through Center Sunday.

The woman in the case is said to be exceedingly handsome and the young man only twenty-one and very festive. The air in the vicinity of the home of the parties in the case is filled with sensation.

Suicide of Charles McDaniel.

Carrollton, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—News was received here last night of the suicide of Mr. Charles McDaniel at Lavender, just above Rome on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad. Hon. S. E. Grow, of this city, is a brother-in-law of the deceased. He went up to Lavender this morning and will return with the body of the unfortunate man tomorrow and the interment will take place here. The deceased is a son of Hon. Charles A. McDaniel, the brave and renowned colonel of the Forty-second Georgia regiment. It is said that the deceased has been demented for some time.

An Attempted Suicide.

Anniston, Ala., June 8.—(Special.)—C. C. Mattison, a well-known contractor of Oxford, attempted suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. He was discovered shortly after taking the morphine and by hard work revived. He has been despondent for some time, and it is supposed that he was suffering from mental depression when he committed the rash act. Mattison is highly connected at Oxford, and stands well with the people there.

Shut the door against disease. Danger comes oftenest through impure blood. Keep your blood in order, and you keep in health. For this, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and rouses every organ into healthy action. By this means it cures. Every part of the system feels its saving influence. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, all yield to it. It's the only Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded. Trying terms to sell on—but it's a medicine that can carry them out.

Can anything else, at any price, be really as cheap?

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large bottles; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

Well, yes, I rather like Fruit-a-Cade. Nothing is more healthy.

A Piano Recital.

Miss E. F. Reichie, from Germany, pupil of Xaver Scharwenka, the celebrated concert player and composer, will give a piano recital at Phillips & Crew's music hall, Tuesday evening, June 14th, at 8 o'clock. Admission $1.

Miss Reichie regards Beethoven her best friend. Her whole soul brings his beautiful, sublime music to life, and when a Polish countess heard her play "Chopin," she exclaimed: "No Polish person could have played it better." jun5 d6t.

Elkin-Watson Drug Co. sells lots of Fruit-a-Cade.

Go to Sharp Bros. for Fruit-a-Cade.

$17.60 Atlanta to Chicago and Return.

$17.60 ATLANTA TO CHICAGO AND RETU via Evansville route. Rate the same as via any other route although accommodations far superior. Leave Atlanta 8:50 o'clock a. m., arrive Chicago 10:40 o'clock the following morning. Returning leave Chicago 4 o'clock p. m., arrive Atlanta 6:40 o'clock the following evening. Only solid vestibuled train with Pullman sleepers and dining car from southern cities to Chicago. Ticket agents Western and Atlantic railroad will sell tickets at above rate and furnish through sleeping car tickets. june 7 d-14-t

Well, well! Try Fruit-a-Cade. At leading fountains.

Morning Train to Lithia Springs.

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892, the Richmond and Danville Railroad (Georgia Pacific division) will put on an additional train to leave Atlanta on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS upon the following schedules:

No. 58. A. M.		No. 59. P. M.
9:00 Lv.	Atlanta	Ar. 5:25
9:31	Nickajack	4:52
9:37	Mableton	4:45
9:43	Austell	4:37
9:50 Ar.	Lithia Springs	Lv. 4:30
A. M.		P. M.

Atlanta to Lithia Springs and return, Saturdays and Sundays (good to return date of sale), 50c.

ALEX. S. THWEATT,
D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.
JAS. L. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent.
SOL. HAAS,
Traffic Manager.
jun 8-wed thu fri

Drink Fruit-a-Cade before meals as an appetizer.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room molding and furniture. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77

Have your pictures framed at Thornton's.

Buy your hammocks at Thornton's.

Cro K sets at Thornton's, 27 Whitehall st.

Etchings for wedding presents at Thornton's.

100 cards with plate, $1.50, at Thornton's.

THE best picture frames are made by Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. He carries a fine assortment of etchings and water colors. Lowest pricesnew goods. Mail orders receive prompt attention. oct 22-1y

Suppose you try a glass of Fruit-a-Cade at Tyner's with me.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Don't fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

Quick—Safe—Sure.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are the great external remedy of the day. The quickest, safest, surest, best. Not only immeasurably superior to all other plasters, but also to liniments, ointments, oils and similar unctuous compounds.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for **Allcock's,** and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

WELL BRED, SOON WED" GIRLS WHO USE,

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

tu th sat

Established 1880. **SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.** Established 1880.

57 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The leading Commercial College of the South. SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, TELEGRAPHY, DRAWING, Commercial Law, Grammar, Mathematics, Spelling, Typewriting, and all Commercial Branches taught practically. No old-time methods. Our graduates are in demand at salaries from $600 to $1,800 a year; forty seven placed within 60 days. **6 PRINCIPALS BESIDES ASSISTANTS. 300 Graduates in Positions in this City.** Our students are members of the Y.M.C.A. without cost. Large catalogue sent free. Telephone 526.

CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

Occupies the ENTIRE Second Floor of the CRICHTON Building, 49 Whitehall Sreet, Atlanta, Ga. Success absolutely guaranteed. Hundreds of graduates in positions. Elegant catalogue free.

We manufacture the following Specialties.

TRY THEM!

Pure Red Lable Lead, One Coat Carriage Paints, Enamel Paints, Fulton Tinted Lead, Artists' Oil Colors, Iron Brand Roof Paints, Varnishes and Japans. Dealers in Brushes and Window Glass.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

21 EAST ALABAMA STREET, - - - ATLANTA, GA.

Ocean View House,

St. Simon's Ga. Beach,
Mrs. ANNIE F. ARNOLD,
PROPRIETRESS.
mao18—d1m

THE COOK HOUSE
—AT—
LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.

will be opened on the 10th under the management of Mrs. Purtell; everything first-class. Board, $30 per month. Special rates to families. june4-d1m

HOTEL BELMONT, Asheville, N. C.

(Asheville Sulphur Springs Hotel.)

Fire-proof brick, 200 rooms, elegant new furnishings. New concert and dance pavilion. Best orchestra and brass band of any resort south. Sulphur and iron springs. Baths. Fine grounds and wood park. Special electric car from depot and city Perfect plumbing. Otis electric elevator. Bowling alleys, lawn tennis, ball grounds, etc. Table and service the best, second to none in Asheville. A clean house a specialty. Prices moderte. Address Manager. may 15 15-t,

Two Shares Get a Lot.

The High Point Cumberland Island Company gives a lot 50x150 feet, near the hotel, to every person who subscribes for two shares of its stock, which costs $100 a share payable in four monthly installments of $25 each, to be paid when 650 shares are subscribed. The money paid in on these shares goes into the hands of trustees, who guarantee that it will be applied to building a first-class modern hotel, a railroad from the hotel to the ocean beach, bathhouses, to fencing and stocking with game the two-thousand-acre game park, and an artesian well; and all of these comforts are to be owned by the stockholders who take shares, and on their stock it is believed they will receive a good interest dividend and at the same time own a lot for every two shares taken. Call and see us and get particulars and secure shares and a lot.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Rustic Chairs.

Mr. O. P. Bonner, at Crawfordville, Ga., makes rustic chairs and benches of nearly every kind. His price for large rustic chairs is $3.50, small $2.75. His flower stands, settees, as well as his chairs, are splendidly built, and those desiring goods of this character will do well to correspond with him.

OFF FOR BALTIMORE

Via the Richmond and Danville.

Yesterday evening at 4 o'clock several hundred people congregated at the Richmond and Danville depot to see the special train of Messrs. Brook Bros. & Co., contractors, leave for Baltimore. The train was composed of seven cars loaded with contractors outfit and three coaches with one hundred and thirteen passengers. The Richmond and Danville, as usual, will handle the business with promptness and have arranged a schedule from Atlanta to Baltimore in little over twenty-four hours. Messrs. Brooks & Co. are large contractors and have been doing a great deal of work in the south. Having completed their contract on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, go to Baltimore to work on an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio.

WHISKY AND OPIUM.

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

Furniture Polish.

Caldwell's Furniture Polish, now being sold in this city, is said to be the best ever made. Sample packages are being sold for the small sum of 50 cents. It can be used on pianos, and, for that matter, all kinds of the finest furniture. Buy a bottle when the agent calls at your house, or ask for Mr. J. J. Caldwell at M. M. Mauck's. june8-d5t

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs,

QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS

Opens June 20. Situated 28 miles from Gainesville, Ga., one mile from top of Blue Ridge, 3,000 feet above sea level. Hacks leave Gainesville on arrival of morning train from Atlanta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving before night. Fare, $2. Trunks, $1. Valises, 25 cents. Board, $28 per month. No extras. Bath, billiards and ten pins free. Jersey cows on rich clover pastures, yield unlimited supply of delicious milk and butter. Table fare as good as heretofore, and we refer confidently to all who have been there the last three or four years. Postoffice in hotel. Daily mail. For particulars address
sun tue thur HENRY P. FARROW.

Hotel Bedford,

Bedford City, Va., 1,000 feet elevation, (the Asheville of Virginia) 8 miles from the highest peaks in Virginia (the Peaks of Otter), elevation 3,875 feet. Open the year round, costing over $100,000. Lovely scenery, elegant drives, good living, a lovely place for the summer and fall. For terms address
april 19-3m R. M. CURTIS, Manager.

New York City, 103 W. 48th Street.

Rooms large and small, with good board, in newly furnished house in center of four lines of cars and two blocks of Elevated road station, and one block from Fifth avenue stage line. Visitors visiting the city will be accommodated at reasonable rates for the summer.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Grand Central Hotel and cottages will open June 1st. Situated high up in the Alleghanies; 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cuisine up to the highest standard. Railroad service first class. For information inquire of all general ticket offices, or address
B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,

Montgomery County; Va.

Opens June 15, 1892

Narrow gauge railroad connects with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station, formerly Big Tunnel. Circulars at railroad offices. Write for special rates to
GEORGE W. FAGG, Proprietor.
may28-1m

NOW OPEN. NO MOSQUITOES. NO MALARIA. PURE AIR. PURE WATER. THE MOST CHARMING AND HEALTHFUL EARLY SPRING & AUTUMN RESORT ON THE CONTINENT. ADDRESS FOR BOOK—E. L. FRISBEE & CO.

Beautiful **STERLINGWORTH INN & COTTAGES** LAKEWOOD CHAUTAUQUA New York.

june9—d1m thur sun mon

LONG BRANCH.

HOWLAND HOTEL.

SEASON WILL OPEN JUNE 25.

Rates $4.50 per day and upwards. Rooms may be engaged at the real estate office of Dobbins & Loeb, 45 Broadway, and at the St. James hotel, New York. HUGH F. GRIFFIN, Proprietor. may3-26t-tues-th-sat

New Holland Springs,

(NEAR GAINESVILLE, GA.)

THE MOST beautiful and coolest resort in Georgia. Hotel and cottages furnished with new beds and new linen. Dining room supplied with new silver and queensware.

Music by Bearden's orchestra, of Augusta (acknowledged everywhere and by everybody to be the best in the south).

For terms address,
J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.
may22-2m-sun-tues-thur

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Rent," "Boarders Wanted," "Business Chances," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than price of three lines. Advertisemens must be in Business Office before 8 p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male

SITUATIONS—5,000 being filled for World's Fair. Full circulars 10 cents; no stamps. Address Acme Employment Bureau, Box 854, Chicago, Ill. may 27-1m fri mon wed

WANTED—HELP—Experienced nurse for my two little boys, Marsh and G. B., aged two and five; must have good recommendation; none other need come. Mrs. G. B. Adair, 97 Washington street. ju9-2t

WANTED—One or two first-class tinners, who can do cornice work if required; none other need apply. Moncrief, Dowman & Co., 39 1-2 South Broad street.

WANTED—A first-class sash, door and blind maker, who understands laying out work. Fulton Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

B—WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 16.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A good German cook at 180 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Ladies or young men to take light, pleasant work at their homes; $1 to $3 per day can be quietly made; work sent Address Globe Manufacturing Company, Box 5331, Boston, Mass. Established 1880. may-22-d1m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A situation in drugstore as clerk or prescriptionist; educated, long experience; good habits. Pharmacist, care of Constitution. june-9-3t

A LICENSED apothecary of 7 years' experience as prescription clerk desires a position with a first-class house. Is steady, sober and willing to work. Best of references. Address Apothecary, care Constitution. june 7-2t tues thur

A YOUNG man from country town wants to communicate with a firm who needs a first-class bookkeeper; five years' experience with one of the best houses in Georgia. Gilt edge references. Salary no object to begin with. Address "Worker," care Constitution. june 9—2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a lady of experience, for the fall term, a position of governess. Small children preferred. References exchanged. Address, "Mrs. M.," Box 20, Madison, Ga. may 26—1m-sun,tue,thur,sat.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—BOARDERS—For one large nicely furnished and delightfully cool front room, with every home comfort, at No. 41 Wheat street.

BOARDING—Handsome parlor bedroom, delightfully cool, with three bay windows; also, single rooms; terms very reasonable; central location. 86 South Pryor street, near Mitchell.

HOTEL LA BELLE, 96 South Pryor, near depot, recently opened, first-class in every respect; satisfaction guaranteed. Terms $4 to $7 weekly.

RYAN HOUSE, 42 Spring street, centrally located, within two blocks of postoffice; three minutes' walk from depot; terms reasonable. jun7-4t-tu thur mon thur.

PARTIES CAN FIND a delightful boarding house at 116 South Pryor street, four blocks south of carshed. R. L. Duncan. june 3, 1m.

BOARDERS WANTED—Johnson house, 72 Marietta street. Special attention given to boarders for the summer. Several first-class rooms not taken. Day boarders given special attention. june 1—10t

WANTED—Agents.

10,000 MORE AGENTS WANTED—For the great Quadro-Centennial History, by Hon. J. G. Blaine, J. C. Redpath and others; 500 splendid historical illustrations; the greatest book of the greatest century; sells on sight; a regular mortgage lifter; write for special terms and free excursions to the World's Fair Historical Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. jun7-3m tues thur sat.

WANTED—Agents. Sample Sashlock (Patent 1892), free by mail for 2c stamp. Immense. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weigths, sales unparalleled; $12 a day. Brohard & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. jun5-d12t.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

WANTED—To rent an upright piano; state make and terms. Address P. O. Box 117.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

BEST STOVE GASOLINE 75 cents for 5 gallons. Telephone 454. Atlanta Paint and Seed Company, 40 South Broad street. jun9-4t.

WALL PAPER—An entire stock in bundle lots to suit dealers; decided bargain, mostly 50 per cent less than regular wholesale prices. Samples free. Address P. O. Box 816, Cincinnati, O. Wall paper sample stands for sale. june4-sat-mon-tues-wed-thur

"The KNIGHT CIGAR"—Dedicated to the Knights of Pythias; long Havana filler; Cuban hand-made; try it; manufactured by the Key West Factory, Montgomery, Ala. jun 5-10t.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT by G. W. Adair—A 7-room house, No. 422 Whitehall street, with every convenience, never been occupied, very attractive, pretty tile walks in front and on side. Price reasonable. G. W. Adair, 14 Kimball house.

FOR RENT—A nice 5-room cottage, 47 West Fair street; nicely papered, in good condition and close to business. George S. Lowndes. june5-6t

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Rooms over M. Rich & Bro's. store for offices or photograph gallery. june 9 d-2-w

Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 65 Houston. june5-sun-tues thr

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two new 5-room houses on Jackson street, $15 each. Black & McIntosh, 17 Alabama street. jnue9-4t

FOR RENT—In a private family, to one or two gentlemen, a furnished or unfurnished room in next block to the postoffice. Bath and gas and servant's attention. 54 Walton street. june 2—7t

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—We wish to buy $10,000 worth of gilt edge purchase money notes for a client. Alexander & Lambdin, 20 1-2 E. Alabama street. june 8—d3t

PURCHASE money notes wanted; also, will build houses for parties owning vacant lots on long time and payable in installments. Apply to Boyd & Baxter at office of the Boyd & Baxter Furniture Factory. june7-1w

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans on improved real estate in Atlanta will be promptly negotiated by Francis Fontaine, 46 1-2 Marietta street. 3w-sun tues thurs.

LOANS made on purchase money notes on any good collaterals. Purchase money notes bought. Address "Money," P. O. Box 194 june 3—7t

THE MERCHANTS and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. will loan you money on city real estate at 8 per cent on long time, payable monthly. R. H. Wilson. No. 45 N. Broad street. may 22 1-m, sun, wed, sat.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, 34 West Alabama, conducts a general banking business; encourages small savings accounts. Interest on these at the rate of 5 per cent if remaining over 60 days.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 6 1-2 North Broad street. may6-6mo

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

PERSONAL.

FRANK X. BLILEY & A. Judson Haygood, undertakers and embalmers; telephone, 780; day or night. 49 East Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. apr-7-6m.

FOR RENT—With or Without Board.

LARGE, COOL ROOMS, with dressing rooms; running water; with or without board; shaded galleries and grounds; summer prices. 82 Spring street, corner Luckie. june8-d2t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—To sell handsomely fitted drug store at Laurens, S. C. Headquarters of the leading physicians. Splendid stand. Rent reasonable. For particulars, address, immediately, P. O. Box 72, Laurens, S. C. june 8 d-6-t

REAL ESTATE SALES.

H. L. WILSON, Auct'eer

FOR SALE

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, at 12 O'CLOCK

That Marbleized Building known as

"The Oak"

Fronting 25 Feet on Alabama St

Here is a most valuable central business lot right in the center of Atlanta, on the heavy business street of the city, just at the depot and Kimball house, and in the midst of the banking houses, where millions of dollars change hands every day. So much has already been done to develop this great business street that it is only necessary to open up your business in this locality and it moves off at once, paying a profit. Where the people congregate and where the money concentrates is the place to buy. You could not have bought this store in the past thirty years at any price. Then buy it now at your own figures, for it

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder

You are bound to admit that the central real estate of Atlanta has always enhanced every year since the war closed. Then it is fair to conclude that a large enhancement is ahead of us, for Atlanta never had brighter prospects than at present. Right now is your chance. Come to the sale and examine the property.

Terms, 1-3 cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent interest. H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent, 20 Kimball House.
june6-5-8th p

HARRY HILL & CO.

Office 11 Marietta St. Telephone 28.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that from this date until Saturday, June 11th, inclusive, we will sell:

A Peachtree road farm containing 61 acres, for	$3,200
Nice house and orchard.	
Also 76 acres near Hapeville, good home, for	6,000
Also 30 acres five miles from carshed Howell's Mill road	5,600
Also 12 1-2 acres near the historic McPherson monument, well improved	5,000

Vacant and improved properties in central Atlanta on all streets and avenues of this great and progressive city.

HARRY HILL & CO.,
J. B. SMILLIE, Secretary.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

7-ROOM 2-STORY BRICK Peachtree residence, east front, on a beautiful shady lot 54x200 feet to alley, at $7,500, this week, on easy payments.

$7,500 FOR new 2-story 8-room modern residence, all conveniences, water, gas, lot 75x195 feet to alley, high and shaded, one block from Peachtree, between that street and Piedmont avenue.

$10,000 FOR a large Peachtree lot, a perfect gem for a permanent home.

$2,100 FOR 2 central lots half block from Spring street electric line, all city improvements.

$1,600 FOR a Spring street lot, 50x120 feet, near Parker street, east front and a cheap lot for the money.

$6,500 FOR a central new, 2-story 8-room framed residence, one block and a half from governor's mansion, lot 32x200 feet, choice and cheap, with all city improvements on house.

$13,500 FOR one 6-room and 2 new 7-room residences, which will rent for $120 per month, on corner lot, 50x150 feet; very central.

$10,000 FOR 13 acres, high, level, shaded, between two railroads, one an electric line, 1-4 mile from city limits; easy payments. Will sell whole or half interest. A great investment.

$3,250 FOR central, high, level, corner lot, 200 feet from electric car line, with plain 4-room cottage, renting at $12.50 per month, the lot being 76x105 feet.

$600 EACH for 2 beautiful lots, 78x200 feet each, on Moreland avenue, near Senator Colquitt's residence and Professor Neel's school.

CHOICE EDGEWOOD lots, part of the Binder and Hayrill property, at $300 to $350 each.

WEST END lots in good vicinity at low price.

5 BOWDEN STREET lots near Peachtree, for $6,000 if taken quickly. Price reduced from $7,500 to make quick sale, as owner needs money.

SOUTH BOULEVARD lot, near Pickert's, at $1,600.

5 CHOICE EDGEWOOD lots, near Phil Harralson's stone house in Inman Park, for $2,500, whole lot is 102x360 feet to another street, only one block from Edgewood avenue electric line.

ACREAGE PROPERTY in all directions on most of the railroad lines.

CHOICE HOMES in all parts of the city to suit all class of buyers.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY with us if you wish it sold quickly.

SEE US BEFORE you sell or buy real estate.

WRITE TO US if you can't call personally to see us about buying or selling real estate SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

A. J. WEST & CO.

Real Estate and Loans

16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

HOUSE AND LOT, Loyd street, $5,200; easy terms.

50X140 FEET, Capitol avenue, corner Bass street, $2,400.

THE CHEAPEST LOT on Peachtree street, corner and south of Wilson avenue; only $80 per front foot; now worth over $100 per front foot.

INMAN PARK LOTS, cheap.

BOULEVARD LOTS, only $30 per front foot.

BEAUTIFUL LOT, Washington street, $2,100.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in a railroad front this side of Boyd & Baxter's; only $30 per front foot; adjoining property been sold for $50.

BRING IN a description of what you have for the market.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A. J. WEST & CO.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents,

28 PEACHTREE ST.

SACRIFICE !

MUST BE sold at once, a lovely 5-room house, elegant lot, alley on side, in excellent neighborhood, on south side, very close in. Actually a real bird cage. Can be bought for $2,700, $1,200 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Refused last year $3,250 for this place, but owner moving away from the city, and offers at this exceedingly low figure so as to close it out immediately. The very place for a home for small family or a very good investment, as it is rented at $22.50 per month. Will net over 8 per cent per annum.

Nothing in the city to be compared with it. This is an extraordinary chance and you cannot afford to let it slip. First come, first served. Don't wait a minute, for if you do you will get left. SCOTT & LIEBMAN.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate. Real Estate

$6,750—South Pryor street, beautiful 2-story 9-room house and nice lot; all modern improvements.

$1,350 for the best 60-foot lot on north side of the city, within 80 feet of Spring street.

$1,750—Formwalt street, fine lot, 50x160, fronting east and in fine neighborhood.

$2,250—Spring street lot, 54x160; cheapest lot on the street.

$6,000—Ellis street, splendid 8-room house and fine lot; gilt-edge bargain.

$3,000—Hill street, 6-room house and lot 50x200.

$11,000—80x200, on Peachtree; east front; one of the nearest-in lots now offered.

$4,500—Piedmont avenue lot, 58x195; best part of street. Must go. Come see it.

$90 front foot for some of the prettiest property on West Peachtree; corner lot; 400 feet deep to another street.

$5,000—Wheat street house and lot, near Courtland.

$4,250—Marietta street store property; very desirable.

$2,500 for one of the prettiest lots on Capitol avenue, 51x197, this side of Georgia avenue.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$3,500 for nice 6-room house and lot, very convenient to depot and dummy.

Vacant lots of all sizes and descriptions, and prices to suit anybody; also some pretty homes for sale cheap.

3 NICE DECATUR HOMES FOR RENT.

One 6-room house for $20 per month.

One 7-room house for $20 per month.

One 9-room house for $50 per month.

All splendidly located, in nice order, and have nice, large lots.

Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

A Card to Real Estate Owners.

READ THIS CARD—There is no clap-trap about it. We mean what we say, and we claim to be truthful men, composing a reliable firm and doing business on honest principles.

NOW TO THE POINT—We have scores and scores of customers (and we can show you their names and their wants recorded in a book in our office) who want to buy various kinds of property—homes, vacant lots, acreage near in or further out on some railroad, renting property, business property—cash customers, time customers, installment customers and every sort of customers.

WHAT WE NEED, therefore, is property to offer them at reasonable prices. If property owners who really wish to sell (and none others need call) will list their property with us we can make sales for them.

MR. WARREN HOWARD and Mr. Edwin Williams are with us, and will be glad to serve the public either in our rent or sales department. Any property placed in our hands for rent will receive careful attention. ROBERTS & M'CRORY,
14 South Broad Street.

BROWN & STAIR,

Real Estate and Loans

13 Marietta Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WE HAVE several customers for good rent-paying property; also real estate for investment. If you have anything you want sold bring in a description of it, and we will sell it for you.

BROWN & STAIR, 13 MARIETTA STREET

ATLANTA

Glass Company Property

FOR SALE

Splendid Opportunity to start a Paying Glass Manufacturing Business

By virtue of an order from the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, bids will be received by me on the whole of the property of said Atlanta Glass Company as an entirety, including its realty, or factory site, buildings, walls, lears, moulds, raw material, pot shell, scrap iron, glasshouse pots, loose bricks, stones and all other property belonging to said glass company on its factory site. Also bids will be received upon the different parts of said property. All of said bids to be sealed and sent to me by 12 o'clock on the 22d day of June, 1892, to be reported to said court for acceptance or rejection. Terms cash.

This offers an admirable opportunity to secure a fine glass paying business. Atlanta, Ga., May 25, 1892.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
Receiver Atlanta Glass Co. Atlanta, Ga.
may 25, june 1, 8, 15, 22.

T. C. & J. W. MAYSON,

No. 11 Marietta Street.

HERE is the biggest snap that has been offered in Atlanta this season, 110 acres of land in Buckhead district, this county, for only $1,100 cash; 20 acres cleared and the balance in original forest; well watered. The owner lives in Tennessee and must realize.

7 ACRES on Gordon street, West End, with six-room house, barn, stables, etc., fine assortment of fruit trees in full bearing; also frame store doing a fair business on the property, $3,600.

8 BEAUTIFUL shaded level lots on one of the best streets in Decatur; 600 feet from Georgia railroad and 400 feet from dummy line; only $500 each.

$170 PER ACRE buys thirty acres on the Howell's Mill road just north of the new pumping station.

Ware & Owens,

Real Estate Dealers,

Corner Broad and Alabama Sts.

One of the prettiest corners on Decatur street near the quarter-mile circle, for less than its value. If you want Decatur street property it will pay you to investigate this.

48x160, Pryor street, vacant lot, near Georgia avenue; all street improvements down. $1,600.

One 5-room house and two 4-room houses on Rawson street, near three-quarter mile circle, on lot 141 feet front and renting regularly to white tenants for $38 per month; only $4,200.

$65 per foot for the prettiest corner lot on Ponce de Leon.

$65 per foot for 100x190 on North avenue, between West Peachtree and Spring.

$1,100—West Simpson street; belgian blocks and sidewalks, vacant, 50x140.

$6,000—Piedmont avenue, right at Edgewood avenue, good 7-room house, 50x200.

70x200, Houston street, near Ivy, only $130 per foot. This is by far the cheapest lot on the street.

If you are in the market to buy or sell come to see us. We have all kinds of property on all the principal streets in the city. Ware & Owens, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

E. M. ROBERTS' SALE LIST.

$2,500—4-r cottage on lot 50x100, West Harris st., near Williams. This is a central bargain. Belgium blocks, sewerage, etc., all down and paid for.

$2,100—5-r cottage, East Fair, near corner Terry.

$4,000—3 houses, one 5-r and two 3-r, on lot 72x200, from Alexander to Mills. Rent rate for all $40 per month. Terms 1-3 cash, balance easy.

$900—4-r house, Roach street. Rent $10 per month. Terms $400 down, balance good time.

$1,600—5-r cottage, Foundry street, near Mangum. Nice high lot. Terms very easy. Rent to good white tenant $16 per month.

$1,300—5-r house, corner Powers and Fowler. Rent $12.50. Terms small cash payment, balance easy.

$200—Each—Two lots, 27 1-2x100, Hampton street.

$200 per front foot, lot 21x100 to 10-foot alley on west side Marietta street, near Cotton factory.

$1,500—Lot 50x100, corner West Baker and Orme. Terms $250 cash, balance inside of 5 years.

$2,800—A 4-r cottage and a 2-r tenement on nice lot, Bell street, near Edgewood avenue. All rent for $30 per month.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:
New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
Washington—Metropolitan [illegible].
Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaussee' Autin and Rue Meyerbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., June 9, 1892.

The Republican Stew.

The republican convention moves slowly. The contesting factions are patching up their fences and preparing for the final struggle. They are in no hurry. If there is any impatience it is on the Blaine side, for the Harrison leaders are well aware that the longer the contest is postponed the weaker the enthusiasm for Blaine becomes.

The election of McKinley as the permanent chairman may be regarded as a victory for the Harrison element. This, however, is merely a surmise, as our earlier dispatches made no allusion to a contest. In fact, it has thus far been the policy of both factions to avoid a contest. The Harrison faction consented to make Sloat Fassett temporary chairman, and the Blaine faction made no objection to McKinley as permanent chairman. Honors thus far are even, with the pressure of events in favor of Harrison.

The theatrical resignation of Mr. Blaine has not, so far as can be seen, advanced his cause. It had that tendency at first, but now that the delegates have had a breathing spell, they are beginning to perceive that the resignation was ill-timed so far as its effect on the public mind is concerned. It had the effect of an cut-and-out declaration that Mr. Blaine is a candidate, but it did not cancel the Clarkson letter. That document stands awkwardly in the way, and no amount of enthusiasm can for any length of time bolster up the cause of a man who is not a candidate one day and a very anxious candidate the next. Mr. Blaine is not the first bright man who has overshot the mark so far as the presidency is concerned.

It is suspected that the southern delegates are causing the delay in the convention. These worthies have gone to Minneapolis with a good fund of experience and minds ripe for business. The coons who are not on a fence are up a tree, and the gun loaded with the biggest wad of greenbacks will fetch them down.

Meanwhile the spirit of sectionalism is bubbling and steaming like the black broth in the witche's caldron. When McKinley declared for the force bill, the convention cheered him to the echo, and there is no reason to doubt that the force bill will be the leading issue in the campaign about to open.

There is all the more reason, therefore, that the democrats shall put up a candidate who can carry New York.

Silver and State Banks.

The Richmond Times discusses in a very practical way the question of state banks of issue.

Senator Morgan, in a speech in the senate, told of a widow lady in Alabama, owning 1,000 acres of as fine bottom land as there is in the United States, who was unable to borrow $4,000 on it. The writer in The Times met with a similar case in Virginia. The owners of $250,000 worth of superb blue-grass grazing land of Wythe county needed about $12,000, and though the most strenuous efforts were made to get the money, they were unable to borrow it on their land.

John Sherman disposed of the Alabama case with his usual display of mock statesmanship. He said that the failure of the widow to borrow the money was the result of the silver agitation, and he would have made the same disposition of the Wythe county case. But, as The Richmond Times says, the silver agitation has nothing whatever to do with the failure of these parties to get the money they wanted. Their failure would have been just as certain if the silver question had never been mentioned.

There are two reasons why they could not borrow. One is the fact that the government, in establishing the national banks during the war, deemed it necessary to outlaw land, the basis of all wealth, as security. This rule answered very well during the war period; indeed, was necessary; but it has had a very bad effect since the war. Security that is retained in the government banks is bound to be on the black list. Without pausing to consider the real state of affairs, conservative capitalists are bound to argue out the matter by means of the logic ready made to their hands. National banks cannot loan money on land. Why? Because congress—the representative of the people who own the land—regards it as bad security. What is bad security for the national banks must be bad security for any well-managed bank. This is the logic of the situation.

Property on which loans cannot be negotiated at will is not very valuable. It is outlawed. Its value cannot respond to the pressure of prosperity. It is on the black list. The stigma of outlawry is bound to depress its value continually, and whatever depresses the value of land must have a serious effect on all values—using this somewhat clumsy term to express the fluctuation and fall of prices. This is the situation in the south and west today, or wherever in this country land is devoted to agricultural purposes. What was regarded as a mere precautionary measure in time of war has grown to be regarded as a sound principle of finance, and three-fourths of the people of this country own property which they cannot use as security in procuring loans.

Another reason why the Alabama widow and the Wythe county company could not procure money is that the surplus funds of the country gravitate toward the money centers and seek employment there in call loans. The plethora is on the edge of the whirlpools of speculation where at any moment an emergency may arise which will insure large returns.

The Richmond Times makes a sound application of the Wythe county incident by stating that if there had been a state bank of issue, the gentlemen who were trying to borrow money on their land would have found no difficulty whatever in securing a loan on their land at reasonable rates. The bank would have known them and would have been familiar with the value of the security they offered.

This aptly describes the functions of state banks. They are neighborhood institutions, in sympathy with the needs of their communities. Their currency would be a home currency. Whenever a surplus got in circulation, it would not be hoarded, or dispatched away to the financial centers, but would go back to the bank for redemption and stay there until the demand for more money brought it out again.

Such a system, operated under the auspices of the states, properly guarded by wise laws, and supplemented by the coin certificates of the government, would give the country an era of wonderful prosperity. We have yet to see a single sound argument against such a system.

Emory College.

The commencement of Emory college just closed was a brilliant success. The college is out of debt and is well equipped for its work, and seems to have but begun its career of usefulness. A class of thirty-five bright young men left its halls to take high places in whatever pursuits they choose.

Georgia is proud of her great schools and none holds a higher place than that which the Methodists sustain at Oxford. Dr. Warren A. Candler has thrown the genius of his wonderful magnetism and personality into his present work.

"Good Collateral."

A recent article in The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, by E. P. Alexander, discusses the best mode of providing the south with capital, and suggests that the main thing needed is "good collateral."

The point is made that our only collateral is our lands with their fertility, their mines and their forests. But while they are very valuable it is difficult to borrow money on them at reasonable rates because our laws regulating the transfer of real estate have made titles so complicated that capitalists in the east or in Europe do not like to risk their money on the judgment of local lawyers who must necessarily be employed to examine these titles. What is the remedy? All these difficulties may be removed, says the writer, by adopting the Torrens or Australian system of registering land titles. In 1858 Sir Robert R. Torrens, a colonial official in Australia, induced the legislature to pass a law giving the owner of a piece of land on certain conditions a guaranteed title. The state in effect insured the buyer against loss. The plan was this: The state, after a due examination and investigation, gives the person ascertained to be the owner a guaranteed title to his land in a simple deed, which can thereafter be used as collateral—sold, transferred, divided and handled generally just as a certificate of stock or registered bond is handled. A registration fee of $2.25 and a small insurance fee (1-5 of 1 per cent) are charged at the first registration, but there is subsequently no charge for insurance. The title and guarantee companies of our cities work substantially, it appears, upon the lines of the Torrens system. The system is optional. Those who prefer the old system can stick to it, but those who want to vitalize their capital adopt the new way. Mr. Alexander's proposal is that the state shall do for the landholders what it can to lessen the obstacles that hinder the gift, sale, division, inheritance—the transfer of land. With such a reform the south could develop more rapidly and capital would come in from every direction.

These suggestions will doubtlessly be favorably received, but the south should be able to do better than this. Our landowners are not anxious to plaster their estates with mortgages controlled by distant capitalists in New York and London. If we could restore our old system of state banks our moneyed institutions here at home would be familiar with the value of our property and with our land laws, and they would readily lend money on good real estate under our present system of titles. Of course, if we can do no better, it will be some advantage to be able to obtain foreign loans at a low rate of interest, but the removal of the present unjust restrictions on banking would enable the south to provide her own currency, and make it adequate to legitimate business needs. The more the problem is considered, the more apparent does it become that state banking is the best solution.

The Liberty of the Citizen.

The Chicago Tribune loses its head over the passage of the Hatch bill in the house, and condemns it as "one of the most outrageous attempts ever made in a free country to interfere with the liberty of the citizen and the cause of commerce."

Our readers know very well that the Hatch bill does not propose to interfere with the course of commerce, but on the contrary directly serves its interests by prohibiting the gambling operations which place commerce in food crops and cotton upon a fictitious or purely speculative basis.

But the pretense that it interferes with the liberty of the citizen to suppress this species of gambling is ridiculous in the extreme. The Tribune and other stalwart republican organs never have a word to say about the liberty of the citizen unless the northern pocket or the southern negro is involved. They have seen the advance of centralization and paternalism without a protest. They have seen the average poor man taxed into poverty, and left with scarcely more liberty than a serf, without saying a word in his behalf, but the moment it is proposed to check the gamblers of Wall street these mouthpieces of plutocracy raise a howl.

We are for the liberty of the citizen, but liberty must be regulated by law. Liberty to do wrong is the right of no man, and so long as our government lends its mighty influence to the suppression of gambling in the south through the medium of the lottery, it is in duty bound to array itself against gambling in the north, even when it takes the respectable shape of options and futures aimed at in the Hatch bill.

This is the sum and substance of the whole business.

Hereafter the southern republican delegates should employ Colonel Edmonson, the great cattle auctioneer, to look after their rights and privileges. The colonel would give all factions a chance at them, and would work up some very remunerative bids. But maybe the colonel doesn't want to handle that kind of cattle.

Mr. Blaine, according to some accounts, has a head trouble.

Reed ought to have a ring in his nose. He is as vicious as a Jersey bull.

The colored brother at Minneapolis has been to conventions before. He is delaying matters by holding out for a good round sum.

Mr. Blaine resigned and retired, but not before he got into trouble with a newspaper correspondent.

There will be no walkover this year for the candidate of either party. It will be a hot fight from start to finish.

The monopolists and the money power are prepared to fill the republican barrel to overflowing.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

D. D. T. Moore, ex-mayor of Rochester, and founder of Moore's Rural New Yorker, died the other day in the pauper's ward of a New York hospital. Moore's prosperity ruined him. After making his paper a success, he plunged into dissipation and lost all his money.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is disgusted with the festive observance of fast day, and on that account has asked the legislature to relieve him from the duty of asking the people to fast when everybody knows that they will at once proceed to eat and drink and make merry.

The czar of Russia once struck a cigarette smoker dead. The smoker was attempting to conceal his cigarette, and the czar supposed that he was trying to draw a weapon.

There seems to be something pretty serious the matter with the men of New Orleans. There are fifteen thousand more women than men there; nevertheless five men die to every four women. The trouble comes between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. Between the ages of thirty and fifty the ratio of mortality is nearly two men to one woman. Among whites and blacks the same curious state of things prevails. The doctors cannot explain why it happens so, but it is evident that there is going to be a corner in males in New Orleans unless some one finds out. The excess of women began after the war and has been increasing ever since, and especially during the last twelve years.

There is a saying that in the struggle for existence the nation of tea drinkers will conquer a coffee-consuming people. England and Russia are thus arrayed against the southern nations and the Turks. Germany is neutral, for her coffee is chiefly chickory. In this connection, it is an interesting fact that during the last nine months there was an increase of upward of 100,000,000 pounds of coffee over the imports for the same period last year. During the same period there was an increase of only 7,500,000 pounds of tea.

EDITORS AND SO FORTH.

The Georgia Watermelon.

When you thump it with your fingers and it
gives a heavy sound,
Like summer rain a-fallin' on the dry an' dusty
ground;
Jes' get your Barlow ready an' prepare to
make a swipe,
And carve it straight an' steady, till it opens—
red an' ripe!

Then fold your Barlow careful, an' take your
melon flat;
Put one half on this side o' you—the other
half on that;
Then, take the biggest in your lap an' tear the
heart out—so!
An' smack your lips, an' praise the Lord from
whom all blessin's flow!

Editor Stovall, of The Savannah Press, denies the rumor that he refused to receive silver dollars in payment for subscription. He has no liking for silver, whether free, found or fought for, but uses it as a substitute for gold, because it is convenient. He does not allow it to accumulate too fast in his cellar.

He Did His Part.

Guest—You advertised that you had "good fishing grounds," and there ain't a hogshead of water within fifty miles.

Landlord—I can't help that. I've got the grounds, and if the Lord didn't make the water, it ain't my fault!

Another crime is laid at the door of the young and absent Lord Beresford. He has moved the muses of the Rome poets, and they are celebrating his departure in mournful numbers.

The farmers of Georgia have certainly enough papers named after them. In a partial list there are: The Southern Alliance Farmer, The Farmer's Light, The Farmer's Friend, The Farmer's Herald, The Alliance Plowboy, The East Point Plowboy, The Farmer's Advocate, etc., and all published once a week in Georgia.

His Week Off.

Now vainly for his form they seek—
For business and diversion;
No man will dun him for a week—
Free pass and press excursion!

Washington County Men.

From The Sandersville, Ga., Progress.

It is gratifying to our county pride to notice the distinction which former citizens of Washington county have attained in Atlanta.

Beginning with Captain E. P. Howell, who for several years prior to the war, read law here under Judge Hook, was admitted to the bar here, and has made fame and fortune in Atlanta.

Then that sterling citizen, Colonel J. W. Renfroe, who was born and raised here, afterwards became state treasurer and subsequently postmaster of Atlanta, and even now as a private citizen wields great influence in Atlanta.

Judge James K. Hines, who has shed luster upon the bench of the middle circuit, and now enjoys a lucrative practice at the Atlanta bar, spent his early years and young manhood in this county.

Judge R. L. Rodgers, a native of this county, and up to his removal to Atlanta a resident therein, is making quite a success as a practitioner at the Atlanta bar. He is now favorably mentioned as a probable candidate for the legislature to represent Fulton county. By the veterans of Fulton he is held in high esteem, who are urging him to become a candidate. Should he accede to their request, his prospects of election are bright indeed. Success to the judge, whose numerous friends in his native county will rejoice over his election.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The many friends of Hon. William H. Fleming, of Augusta, will be gratified to know that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident in that city. Mr. Fleming was riding to the city, when his horse fell with him and he was thrown heavily forward, striking on his chin and laying it open to the bone. His lower jaw was driven up inside the upper and several teeth were broken. The horse fell on one of Mr. Fleming's legs and the flesh was badly bruised. Fortunately no fractures or internal injuries were sustained.

The Brunswick Times is puzzled by the vigor with which Judge Atkinson is still conducting his campaign, in the face of the fact that Turner has a majority of counties instructed for him up to date and seems to have things all his own way. The advice of The Times is, since Mr. Turner has every assurance of a successful candidacy for the nomination, that it be made unanimous and that the friends of Judge Atkinson cease from any further contest. And again The Times calls upon the judge to resign. The latter, however, smiles and works on and his friends seem certain of his success, even if it is postponed until the eleventh hour. Judge Atkinson is doing good campaign work, they say, and he is going to finish his course and fight the fight to the end.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Van Epps Renders One That Affects Many Cases.

An important decision was rendered in the city court yesterday by Judge Van Epps.

It grew out of a suit instituted by Josephine Williams, as the next best friend of Wiley Williams, brought to recover damages against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

When the plaintiff's attorney had finished reading his declaration, a plea as to the jurisdiction was made by the opposite counsel. It was claimed that the railroad was a foreign corporation, having its principal office outside of the state, and that the suit for damages should be brought in the county in which the accident occurred.

It was rebutted by the plaintiff that the company was not a foreign corporation, and that a suit for damages against the road was governed by the same principles of law as a suit filed against any other railroad in the state.

The legal argument that followed was ably managed by the lawyers on both sides, and occupied the full morning session of the court. The judge, however, decided the controversy by ruling that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and thereby sustained the plea that was filed by the defendant.

Messrs. F. R. and J. G. Walker, who represent the plaintiff, will appeal the matter to the supreme court. Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell represented the railroad companies.

The decision is one of great importance, and if the higher courts affirm the opinion of Judge Van Epps, it will affect considerably the status of railroad litigation in the state.

THE NEW OPERA COMPANY

Which Is Soon to Begin an Engagement at the Edgewood Avenue.

The Edgewood Avenue theater will open its summer engagement of comic opera with the MacCollin Opera Company on next Tuesday night, the 14th. The season will be for an indefinite period and popular prices will prevail. Summer amusement will be on then in dead earnest.

Manager Kleibacker claims that he has secured one of the best comic opera companies that has been outside of New York within the past five years. The company comprises about forty people, among them some well known comic opera favorites. Manager Kleibacker says he has nothing to say in behalf of his company, unless it in one of the strongest ever heard south, "and if there remains any doubt," he continued, "as to this fact let the people, then, say who is right. My company will come up to the expectations of the people of Atlanta, and I assure them I shall give them what I think they want—legitimate comic opera productions."

The Edgewood Avenue theater now owns enough costumes to correctly and beautifully dress at least thirty operas. Some of the costumes are marvels of beauty and workmanship.

The musical director is Mr. Al Henderson, who was for two seasons with the D'Oyley Carte company, of London, England. The orchestra has been specially secured for this engagement.

The opening will be "Falka," which was originally produced in London, where it ran one year.

THE COMMISSIONERS MEET

And Pass Upon Several Matters of Importance.

The road from the waterworks to the Chattahoochee river will soon be opened.

That was the decision of the county commissioners yesterday, and the work of opening the road will begin immediately.

The board assembled yesterday and was presided over by the chairman, Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt.

The only question of importance that came before the board was the advisability of opening the new highway. It was freely argued by the members present, and they decided after a free discussion that the road should be graded without delay.

Mayor Hemphill, it will be remembered, appeared before the commission last Wednesday and explained the advantages of the new road. He urged them to give the matter an earnest consideration, and if they decided to grant the petition to put a sufficient number of hands at work in order to get it completed as soon as possible.

A hundred hands will therefore be sent out in a few days to prosecute the work, and they will probably begin next Monday.

THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Several Orders Granted by Judge Calhoun Yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day in the ordinary's office and Judge Calhoun was occupied during the office hours in the granting of applications and the appointment of administrators.

A twelve-months' support was granted to Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin, the wife of Dr. J. W. Rankin, deceased.

A twelve-months' support was also granted to Maria L. Leo, the widow of G. E. Leo.

Mr. Wade H. Blanchard was appointed administrator of the estate of his father, Mr. M. C. Blanchard.

Mr. J. W. Rankin, Jr., was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary P. Rankin.

Mr. John L. Gatins was appointed the administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lou Pomeroy.

LAID TO REST.

The Burial of Ben Hill Thompson at Oakland Cemetery Yesterday Morning.

Ben Hill Thompson was yesterday laid to rest in Oakland cemetery.

The funeral occurred from St. Philip's church yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and the beautiful sanctuary was crowded with friends and acquaintances who gathered to pay their last tribute to the young man they knew and honored in life. Classmates who were with him in college, and friends with whom he affiliated in the different brotherhoods to which he belonged in Atlanta were present in large numbers. No man was more popular or highly esteemed than Ben Hill Thompson.

The rector of the church, Dr. Tupper, conducted the services in a solemn and impressive manner and the beautiful solos that were sung by Mrs. Dow touched every heart in the congregation. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mr. Thompson was buried in the lot of Senator Hill at Oakland cemetery and placed by the side of his distinguished grandfather.

The pallbearers were Dr. Willis Westmoreland, Messrs. Tom Cobb Jackson, W. L. Moore, Harry Snook, R. L. Foreman, W. H. Block, T. R. R. Cobb and A. A. Meyer.

MISS GUNBY'S FUNERAL.

A Charming Young Lady Laid to Rest Yesterday.

The funeral of Miss Hattie Gunby occurred from the family residence near Inman park yesterday.

A large crowd of sorrowing friends gathered to pay their last tribute and the floral designs with which the casket was covered were many and beautiful.

Dr. G. B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, conducted the solemn exercises, and offered a beautiful prayer of sympathy for the bereaved family.

The interment was made in Oakland cemetery.

A Prominent G. A. R. Man.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. A. Bolsius, a well-known citizen and a prominent member of O. M. Mitchell post, G. A. R., died at his residence, 231 East Hunter street. At the time of his death Mr. Bolsius was assistant quartermaster general of the department of Georgia of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The funeral will leave the residence at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The services will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock. A call is issued for members of the Grand Army of the Republic to attend.

EMORY COLLEGE.

The Closing Exercises of Commencement.

A GREAT CROWD OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

The College Is Out of Debt—The Address of Mr. H. E. W. Palmer—The Closing Programme.

Oxford, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Today marks the close of Emory college commencement. Never in the history of the old institution has such a successful time and occasion been witnessed in the old halls of Oxford. Hundreds went home today highly delighted with the entertainments from day to day, given by the succession classes.

The alumni, who came to witness again the closing scenes they once took part in, were highly delighted with the fact that so much progress has been made since they were boys, glad and free enjoying the bitters and sweets of a college life.

The visitors who have never been here before went away thinking more of this institution than they had anticipated. The Methodists of Georgia have cause now to feel proud of Emory and prouder still of her president.

Today marks a crisis in the history of the college. For the first time since its foundation it is out of debt with something over two hundred thousand dollars endowment. This fact is due to the never-ending energy and perseverance of Dr. Candler and the honorable board of trustees who have sustained him and in every case of need come to his assistance.

The arrangements to purchase the best mineral cabinet in the state at a cost of $500 have been perfected. Work will at once be commenced on the improvement of the campus and buildings.

The alumni address of Mr. H. E. W. Palmer, of Atlanta, last night was very enthusiastic throughout. The great interest shown by his hearers showed that the ardor of Emory's alumni has not ceased, nor distance of years caused distance of feeling.

The programme for this morning was perhaps the most interesting of all. The senior speakers were every one complimented upon their manner of delivery and matter of subject. The orations averaged twelve minutes each, while every speaker could easily have utilized twenty if allowed him.

Mr. Marion M. Parks received first honor; Mr. Carle R. Thompson, second honor; Mr. C. H. Bruce, third, and Mr. J. S. Sherman, fourth.

Mayor Hemphill, of Atlanta, arose after the speaking and complimented the class upon its excellent speakers. He said that thirty-three years ago, at the University of Georgia, the sophomore class, of which he was a member, contested in declamation for a gold medal. A bosom friend of his, of whom he has always been proud, won the medal. That friend was the father of Mr. Carle R. Thompson, who had in the contest just closed so worthily won the Abbott medal, for the best production, matter and manner of delivery being taken into consideration. He saw that the gift of eloquence had descended from sire to son. In the old time he was proud of the success of the father and now he was prouder of the honors won by the son. The audience was very much pleased by this reminisence of Mayor Hemphill.

The baccalureate address by Dr. Candler was one of the finest he has ever delivered. It was filled throughout with kindly advice and brotherly love, for, said he, "I am your brother in feeling and not old enough to call you my children."

It was indeed eloquent throughout and the audience was completely captivated by his earnest speaking. Tears came into the eyes of the speaker as he bid the class of '92 a last goodby.

After the delivery of the diplomas Mr. W. P. Pattillo, of Atlanta, and the magnificent benefactor of Emory college, was presented with a set of resolutions adopted by the board of trustees and engraved upon elegant parchment.

It was a unique token of the great respect and love that the board felt for this liberal man.

Mr. C. C. Thomas, of Waycross, Ga., and an alumnus now of '92, was married to Miss Lucy Means, of Oxford, this evening at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas received two diplomas today, one in the literary department and the other in law. He and his happy bride left for Waycross at 4 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Thomas will be admitted to the bar tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Candler performed the ceremony.

The couple received many handsome presents. The senior class was present in a body to witness this, the marriage of one of their best and truest men.

SCHOOL EXERCISES IN GREENESBORO.

The Scholars Acquit Themselves with Great Credit.

Greenesboro, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—This week has been a very enjoyable one in Greenesboro, most especially to the patrons, pupils and teachers of the Thomas Stocks institute. The closing exercises were held in the hall of the beautiful academy and these exercises have been successful in every sense of the word.

The commencement sermon was delivered on last Sunday morning by Rev. Mr. Jamison, of Atlanta, at the Baptist church. It was a masterful sermon in every respect and the large congregation which gathered to hear him was more than charmed and delighted.

Tuesday night the smaller pupils gave an excellent programme consisting of recitations, music and other interesting features. The little boys and girls acquitted themselves handsomely and parents and teachers alike have reason to feel proud of the record made.

Today the older pupils gave a novel and highly entertaining programme. The boys and girls represented different states and espoused the reputation of each by the recitation of extracts from speeches and poems of their distinguished men. The young ladies and gentlemen who represented Georgia gave extracts from Henry W. Grady, Sidney Lanier, Malcolm Johnston and F. Williams. Every speech was well rendered and brought forth applause from the audience. Colonel H. T. Lewis was called for at the conclusion of the exercises, and though surprised, responded in a short address full of rich thought and excellent advice to the children and breathing that fire and eloquence for which Colonel Lewis is distinguished.

The exercises closed tonight with another admirable programme by the older pupils, consisting of dialogues and other features of interest. In all the closing exercises have been unusually excellent.

The institute is in splendid trim and Professor J. L. Caldwell, the principal, and Miss Claude Middlebrooks, in the primary and Mrs. A. A. Hightower in the music department, are receiving the warmest congratulations of our citizens upon the excellent training which the children have shown.

MERCER'S COMMENCEMENT.

The Programme Passes Off with Great Satisfaction.

Macon, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Mercer's commencemtnt proper is over, and the scholastic year has closed. This morning the commencement exercises proper passed off with eclat and each and every one of those who took part in the programme acquitted himself with honor.

THE COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Over a Hundred Dollars Raised for Beds Fifty More Wanted.

Carrie Steele is doing well with the subscription for furnishing the colored orphan asylum. The following additional subscriptions have been received:

W. A. Hemphill, $6; Joseph E. Brown $6; cash, $1; cash, $1.50; A. Graves, $3; A. P. Morgan, $1; A. P. Thompson, $1; William D. Grant, $6; Mrs. S. D. Harwood, $6; cash, $1; H. L. Emery, $1; J. M. Hirsch, $5; H. R. Durand, $5; cash, $1, L. Mims, $6; W. C. Hale, $6; G. Herschel, $1; Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, $6.

This runs the total above one hundred dollars. About fifty dollars more will be need to get the beds, which are $6 apiece. Carrie now has thirty-six orphans on her hands and is doing a great deal of good.

THE SUNDAY LAW

Gains a Great Victory in the State Supreme Court.

A case of some interest decided by the supreme court yesterday was that of Hennington vs. the State, involving the constitutionality of the statute of this state which prohibits the running of freight trains on Sunday and prescribes a punishment therefor. Hennington, who was convicted in the superior court of Dade county, Georgia, for a violation of this statute, was superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, which runs twenty-four miles through this state, its initial and terminal points being in other states. It was shown that on the occasion charged in the indictment the trains were transporting freight shipped to and from other states and not destined for any point in this state. The defense was that in so far as the statute applies to the transportation of freight of this kind, it is repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the interstate commerce law. The supreme court, however, upholds the conviction, the substance of the decision being stated by the headnote of the court, as follows:

"The provision of section 4578 of the code, making it a misdemeanor to run a freight train upon any railroad in this state on the Sabbath day, is a regulation of internal police, and not a regulation of commerce. It is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, as to freight trains passing through the state from and to adjacent states and laden exclusively with goods and freight received on board before the train entered this state, and consigned to points beyond its limits. State vs. Railroad Company, 24 W. Va. 783, approved; and the majority opinion in Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth, (Va.), 13 S. E. Rep. 340, disproved."

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATORS.

A Meeting of the Local Executive Committee Today.

This morning at 11 o'clock the local executive committee of the Southern Educational Society will hold a very important meeting in the office of State School Commissioner Bradwell, at the state capitol.

The purpose of this meeting is to make arrangements for the entertainment of the southern educators when they come on the 6th of July to hold their regular annual convention here.

The Georgia Teachers' Association will also be here at the same time and with them both about three thousand teachers will be here, among whom are many of the south's most prominent educators.

There will be a full attendance at the committee meeting today, which committee is composed of the following:

Major W. F. Slaton, chairman; S. D. Bradwell, vice chairman; R. J. Guinn, secretary; Hoke Smith, W. A. Hemphill, A. L. Kontz, E. B. Stahlman, Joseph Hirsch, L. M. Landrum, Josiah Carter and David A. Beatie.

Besides this committee there are several special committees. Major E. B. Stahlman is chairman of the committee on transportation and Mr. Clark Howell is chairman of the press committee. Captain R. J. Lowry is chairman of the committee on reception. Mr. Joseph Hirsch has been appointed chairman of the committee on hotels and entertainment in the place of Colonel W. L. Calhoun, whose pressing military duties at Camp Northen prevented his filling the office.

Mr. George W. Harrison is chairman of the committee on badges and registration. Mr. W. S. Thompson is chairman of the committee on halls and place of meeting. Mr. A. L. Waldo is chairman of the committee on printing.

ATLANTA ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The City Has Gone Clear to the River—The Sale at Riverside.

Atlanta is going to be a city by the river some day.

Yesterday the first residence lots were sold on the banks of the Chattahoochee river, and they brought a nice price, too.

Despite the fact that the electric lines to the river were out of order, having been injured by the thunder storm of Sunday, there was a large crowd present at the time J. C. Hendrix & Co. had advertised for their sale to take place.

Some of them went by private conveyance, some by the car pulled by a locomotive on the electric line, some on the Western and Atlantic and some by the Georgia Pacific railroad.

The sale began at 11 o'clock and when they adjourned at 12:30 for dinner twenty lots had been sold. A sumptuous barbecue was served and everybody partook freely thereof. After the barbecue the sale was resumed and continued until 2:30 o'clock when a drenching rain put a stop to the day's business. Twenty-six lots were sold, averaging $220 each, or about $500 per acre.

The bidding was lively and the men there will all go back when the remainder of the lots are sold.

Riverside park with its electric lines and other conveniences is sure to become a favorite suburb not far in the future.

SAM SMALL'S PLANS.

He Will Take It Easy Until August, When He Will Fire Up.

Rev. Sam Small has not added much that is new to his plans since becoming a congressional nominee. He will go along for the present just as he has been for the last month. Today he speaks at Monroe and tonight at Social Circle. On Sunday he is to speak at Wichita, Kan. Then he goes to Topeka. On July 4th he will address the people of Nebraska at Auburn in that state. It is not far out of the way to use the expression, "the people of Nebraska," for he does draw them when he goes to Auburn. Two years ago he made a Fourth of July address there to an audience of 10,000.

Mr. Small talks cheerfully about the prospects of the prohibition party's congressional candidate in the fifth district. Mr. Small thinks the candidate will be elected.

He will run on the prohibition platform with Ocala trimmings. He admits that he has never plowed a great deal in his life, but he knows what would be good for the country. The prohibition forces will be thoroughly organized in all the counties in the district and along in August the campaign will be fired up and a big head of steam put on. Mr. Small will deliver his famous lecture, "From Barroom to Pulpit," all over the district and he calculates on getting more votes than either the democratic or third party candidate.

SHE RESENTED IT.

Mrs. E. O. Archer Becomes Indignant with Mr. Reinhardt.

There was an interesting little scene yesterday in connection with the suit of Mrs. E. O. Archer against Councilman A. M. Reinhardt.

Mr. Reinhardt, in making his statement to the jury, spoke of Mrs. Archer rather flippantly and referred to her in connection with one of the witnesses who swore in her behalf as "two old cronies."

Mrs. Archer turned pale when she heard the remark, but immediately afterward the hot flush of indignation mounted her cheeks and she was about to rise in her place when she happened to remember the surroundings and quietly remained seated. She left her chair, however, after a few seconds and remarked as she passed from the courtroom that Mr. Reinhardt would come to repentance.

She was very indignant and thinks Mr. Reinhardt has treated her very uncivilly.

CAMP NORTHEN.

The Round of Daily Camp Life Described.

THE BILL OF FARE FURNISHED.

A School of Instruction for the Officers. Walking Around on the Parade Ground.

Griffin, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Just as the sun was peeping over the horizon this morning, the big cannon fired as a signal that another day had begun for the soldiers at Camp Northen. The loud boom waked not only the sleeping soldiers, but the citizens in the city, a mile away. Some funny incidents happened when the cannon fired. More than one soldier thought judgment day had come, and some got out of their tents without standing on the order of their going, wearing only their one garment, and that three sheets in the wind. Soon everything was awake and astir in camps, ready for the duties and pleasures of the day.

The first thing on the programme was the battalion drill. All the companies turned out and went through their usual morning drill under their different officers. They all drill well. Captain Edward Field specially complimented the Spaulding Greys on their improvement. This company has recently been reorganized, and they make a capital showing. Captain Bailey makes an excellent officer. He enjoys the distinction of being the only single (?) commissioned officer in camp, and, in consequence of this distinction, the officers placed him in a single tent to himself, while each of the other commanders occupies one of the double tents. Captain Bailey desires the ladies especially to understand this.

The duties of the soldiers today are but a repetition of what they are each day during their stay, with the exception of guard duty, and the boys are always glad when the detail has been announced for this duty, and their names left off.

At 6 o'clock the sick call is made. So far, none of the troops have responded to it, but when the 7 o'clock bugle call for breakfast is sounded, every man "falls in" in great haste to do justice to a nicely prepared breakfast. This meal generally consists of hot coffee, rare-broiled stake, light rolls, muffins, bakers' bread, mutton chops, or broiled chicken, with milk toast and poached eggs. Not a bad breakfast, even for a Georgia volunteer soldier.

The old confeds who read this bill of fare will see in it a striking contrast to their scanty meal of "raw horse beef, hardtack and cold water" during the latter part of the civil war of the sixties. The guard mount, which takes place at 8:30 o'clock each morning, is one of the prettiest as well as one of the most important features of the day's routine. The inspection of quarters, which takes place by the officers, is another important feature, and one which is rigidly enforced by them. This they all regard as highly important, as cleanliness is essential to healthfulness, as well as being godly.

At 11 o'clock the officers all gather around headquarters to attend the school of instruction. This instruction is given by Captain Edward Field, of Battery L, United States army, who has greatly endeared himself to every officer and private who has yet been in camp, for his paintaking in these instructions.

Following the school of instruction by Captain Field are the instructions to the first sergeants, which is also an important instruction, and a great aid in the furtherance of the drill manual.

The dinner hour, which is 1 o'clock, is gone through with with as much discipline as is a dress parade. The dinner is announced after the bugle sound by the camp bugler, through each company street by company quartermasters, and then the order is given by the orderly sergeants for the company to fall in. The roll is called and if any are absent without excuses, they are meted out punishment as though they were not the losers by being absent. This fact was clearly demonstrated today in the Spalding Greys' quarters. When the order was given by Orderly Slaton to fall in for dinner, Private Haynes Thurman was absent without an excuse. He came in after a few minutes, ate a hearty dinner and then was put to grubbing up a good-sized stump.

After dinner the boys lounge around, play ball on the parade ground, clean their guns, or amuse themselves any way they choose until time for company drill, which lasts from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock each afternoon. This is followed by dress parade for half an hour before each sunset. These parades are always by battalions and have proved very popular with our citizens, as many are out each evening to witness them.

The soldiers' supper hour is 7:30 o'clock and, like the other two meals of the day, is made up of the good things grown around Griffin. At 10 o'clock the tattoo is sounded and then at 10:3o o'clock taps are sounded, when all the lights in the camp go out, and the boys are supposed to go to bed, but as an officer expressed it this evening, then is the time they go at their devilment. But they have to run the gauntlet if they go outside of the line, which is seldom done, owing to the watchfulness of the sentinels. So far the best of behavior has marked the Second eGorgia's stay. Not a single arrest has been made.

It takes a good deal of scuffling to get a pass at Camp Northen. The applicant first applies to his captain, who issues it, then it is taken to the major of the battalion for approval, and from him it goes to regimental headquarters, and is approved by the lieutenant of the regiment. From him it has to be carried to the camp commander, who puts his official signature to it, and then you can go out of the lines. But you'd better be back in camp before your time is out. There is not a man in the hospital. The camp surgeon and his two assistants have had an easy time of it so far. Quite different from Chickamauga hospital service last year, said Lieutenant Colonel Huguenin, this evening.

Captain Field paid the Spalding Greys a high compliment in the battalion drill this morning on their improvement. Captain Bailey and his able lieutenants are determined to bring the Greys to the top notch.

A private of the Eastman Volunteers has had three passes to go to be shaved, and yet his fact is as hairy as a hog. He invariably forgets the barber when he gets into the city.

Alex Bealer always has a crowd around him listening to his recitals from Bill Nye and Joel Chandler Harris. The first regimental drill under the new tactics will occur Saturday morning.

Captain Lewis Smith will inspect the Second Georgia regiment tomorrow. Friday Governor Northen will be a guest of the camp. This is his day for review of the troops, and he has a fine body of men to inspect, too.
E. M. D.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The branch of Social Purity of the Atlanta South-Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a mothers' meeting today in the stewards' room of Trinity church at 4 p. m. All mothers are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

MRS. F. W. MILLER, Vice President.
MRS. M. J. MEDLOCK, Rec. Secretary.

A Mortgage Foreclosed.

Madison, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—P. S. Burney's store was closed today by the sheriff upon the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of J. M. High and Mrs. P. S. Burney.

Killed by Hailstones.

Canton, Miss., June 8.—Nathan John, a farmer was killed by a hailstorm while plowing in his field here yesterday.

FOUR SHU

In the Southern Base
Yesterd

AND RAIN PREVENTE

From Showing the Pe
Goose Eggs—The B
How the Horse

Rain saved New Orl
And for the first ti
season opened rain pr
Atlanta.
That rain, all the fa
Atlanta's streak of b
the boys will begin wi
It is to be hoped tha
for once.
The morning hours
cloudless and up to noo
game were whetting th
coming victory billed fo
But the rain played
team.
There were games i
and in Birmingham th
of the games were intere
work of the day pres
other league has ever
In each of the games
out.
Macon, the tail-ender
aggregation of Kelly's
Macon players touche
wonder, sixteen times
hits gave up thirteen r
left-hander, kept the s
ing and without a run t
with only two hits.
Macon must have p
ball yesterday.
With Keenan in the
shut Memphis out. Me
pitcher, Tommy Blue, a
sluggers found him un
only seven hits.
Both games in Birm
ets for the home team
City went to bed last n
In the first game Birm
in the box. Then Mills'
errors, got three hits
Behne doing the pitchin
Levis's red-coated s
sixteen times and every
run.
The second game was
Both teams made thre
did some fine fielding.
made off Petty, Birmin
Herr was hit four ti
and three errors yielde
four hits and three erro
a run.

The Game

Montgomery's bright
flash over the Atlanta
The team now stands
and is crawling up mig
tanooga—just close eno
Sullivan feeling his puls
has been working his
evenly and now has th
mony. They are hitting
pulling mighty well toge
The New Orleans te
last night, where the
bridge's will knock 'em
Jack Kelly, sore and
gang from Macon to Ch
will bite the dust again
Memphis leaves home
entertained at Birmingh
new team, which will a

Atlanta's New

Every one in Atlanta
League of '85 and '8
the midget who made
That same Wells wil
morrow and will get
form at once.
The management ha
with Wells for several
closed a contract with
ticket. In '85 Wells firs
The race then was mi
Nashville, Augusta, an
Atlanta's big left-hande
Sullivan, the steady
was about worn out. A
a pitcher and on Monk
tion Wells was taken,
had been scoured. Well
and with the dust still
grounds for play. A f
was in the box and eve
in Atlanta's heart. The
could do nothing with
Wells had a right to
drafts he wanted. One
went down before him
season his delivery was
sluggers. It was no un
a half dozen batters sta
studying his balls, but i
to see the batter drop h
to the players' bench an
"They come over ther
but I can't touch 'em."
If Wells is as good no
Atlanta's got a man a
thing in the south.

Montgomery W

Birmingham, June 8.—
vented the second game
Birmingham series from
day, and in the third inni
today everybody in the g
fering a most fervent p
instead of the light spri
the locals while they play
an "Comedy of Errors" t
Two games were playe
got shut out both times.
Everything was errors i
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Errors—Birmingham, 11;
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Errors—Birmingham, 3;
Struck out—By Petty, 5;
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Batteries—Keenan and

FOUR SHUT OUTS

In the Southern Baseball League Games Yesterday,

AND RAIN PREVENTED THE ATLANTAS

From Showing the Pelicans Up with Nine Goose Eggs—The Big League Games. How the Horses Run, Etc.

Rain saved New Orleans yesterday.

And for the first time since the league season opened rain prevented a game in Atlanta.

That rain, all the fans say, has broken Atlanta's streak of bad luck and today the boys will begin winning.

It is to be hoped that the fans are right for once.

The morning hours were bright and cloudless and up to noon the lovers of the game were whetting their appetites for the coming victory billed for the day.

But the rain played against the home team.

There were games in every other town and in Birmingham there were two. All of the games were interesting and the league work of the day presented a feature no other league has ever shown.

In each of the games there was a shut-out.

Macon, the tail-enders, worked on that aggregation of Kelly's very nicely. The Macon players touched Frank, Mobile's wonder, sixteen times and those sixteen hits gave up thirteen runs. Schmidt, the left-hander, kept the shrimp-eaters guessing and without a run they closed the game with only two hits.

Macon must have played mighty good ball yesterday.

With Keenan in the box Chattanooga shut Memphis out. Memphis tried her new pitcher, Tommy Blue, and the Chattanooga sluggers found him unwilling to give up only seven hits.

Both games in Birmingham were shut-outs for the home team and all the Magic City went to bed last night mad and tired. In the first game Birmingham put Mauck in the box. Then Mills's men piled up ten errors, got three hits and made no runs, Behne doing the pitching for Montgomery. Levis's red-coated sluggers hit Mauck sixteen times and every hit brought in a run.

The second game was one rather unusual. Both teams made three errors and both did some fine fielding. Only one hit was made off Petty, Birmingham's star, while Herr was hit four times. The one hit and three errors yielded a run, but the four hits and three errors failed to produce a run.

The Game Today.

Montgomery's bright red uniforms will flash over the Atlanta grounds today.

The team now stands second in the race and is crawling up mighty close to Chattanooga—just close enough to keep Teddy Sullivan feeling his pulse constantly. Levis has been working his boys smoothly and evenly and now has them in perfect harmony. They are hitting the ball hard and pulling mighty well together for the lead.

The New Orleans team went to Macon last night, where the new crowd of Burbridge's will knock 'em out.

Jack Kelly, sore and disgusted, takes his gang from Macon to Chattanooga, where he will bite the dust again.

Memphis leaves home again and will be entertained at Birmingham by Mills and his new team, which will arrive today.

Atlanta's New Pitcher.

Every one in Atlanta and in the Southern League of '85 and '86 will recall Wells, the midget who made such a fine record.

That same Wells will be in Atlanta tomorrow and will get in an Atlanta uniform at once.

The management has been negotiating with Wells for several days and yesterday closed a contract with him and wired a ticket. In '85 Wells first came to Atlanta. The race then was mighty close between Nashville, Augusta, and Atlanta. Bauer, Atlanta's big left-hander, was crippled and Sullivan, the steady every-day worker, was about worn out. Atlanta had to have a pitcher and on Monk Cline's recommendation Wells was taken, after the country had been scoured. Wells came in at noon and with the dust still on him went to the grounds for play. A few hours later he was in the box and ever since he has been in Atlanta's heart. The Nashville sluggers could do nothing with him and that night Wells had a right to draw all the sight drafts he wanted. One club after another went down before him and throughout the season his delivery was a mystery to the sluggers. It was no unusual thing to see a half dozen batters standing along the line studying his balls, but it was just as usual to see the batter drop his stick, walk back to the players' bench and remark:

"They come over there like barrel hoops, but I can't touch 'em."

If Wells is as good now as he was then, Atlanta's got a man away ahead of anything in the south.

Montgomery Wins Two.

Birmingham, June 8.—(Special.)—Rain prevented the second game in the Montgomery-Birmingham series from being played yesterday, and in the third inning of the first game today everybody in the grand stand was offering a most fervent prayer for torrents instead of the light sprinkle which fell on the locals while they played that Shakespearean "Comedy of Errors" to perfection.

Two games were played and Birmingham got shut out both times.

Everything was errors in the first game and that gave them six runs. Mauck and Sweeney did the battery work in the first and if the support had been good they would have had a chance to win. Behne and Land were in the points first for Montgomery and also did good work. Petty and Sweeney and Herr and Land were the batteries in the last contest of the series. The smiling phenomenal made monkeys of the Capital City fellows, who got only one hit off him, and knocked just three balls out of the diamond. McMahon's brilliant playing at short was the feature. On the other side the locals batted Herr all over the field, but fast and phenomenal outfielding held Birmingham down to four base hits. Balls were knocked into right field, where Lanser played, ordinarily three-baggers, but invariably they fell in a sack. Lanser went to first on a present, was sacrificed to second, stole third and scored on a wild pitch in the sixth inning.

Score by innings—First game—

Birmingham. . . . . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Montgomery. . . . . . .0 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Birmingham, 3; Montgomery, 6. Errors—Birmingham, 11; Montgomery, 1. Struck out—By Mauck, 3; by Behne, 9. Bases on balls—Mauck, 4; Behne, 2. Stolen bases—Montgomery, 6; Birmingham, 1. Time—1:45.

Score by innings—Second game—

Birmingham. . . . . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Montgomery. . . . . . .0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Birmingham, 4; Montgomery, 1. Errors—Birmingham, 3; Montgomery, 3. Struck out—By Petty, 5; by Herr, 4. Two-base hits—Tanner. Bases on balls—Petty, 1; Herr, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Gans. Stolen bases—Birmingham, 3; Montgomery, 2. Wild pitches—Petty, 1. Time—1:10. Umpire—McLaughlin.

Chattanooga Wins Again.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8.—(Special.)—Memphis lost her third straight game today through the heavy and opportune hitting of the locals assisted by the wild pitching of Blue, who made three wild pitches while runners were on third. Bolan, the Memphis catcher, was hit in the neck by a foul tip in the second inning and had to be removed from the game. Legg took his place and caught a good game. The principal feature of the game was the beautiful running catch of a foul fly from O'Connor's bat by McCann in the eighth inning. Keenan pitched a good game for the locals, preventing hits when they were needed. Blue is a new man and is a good, cool-headed pitcher. Barring his wildness he pitched a splendid game. Chattanooga scored two in the first on a two-base hit, a single, Moss's error and a wild pitch. In the second Seiters scored on a hit, a stolen base and a wild pitch. McCann scored again in the sixth on a single, Hill's sacrifice and another wild pitch. Three singles put Burke over the plate in the eighth. Memphis played a fairly good fielding game, but was weak in running bases.

Score by innings:

Chattanooga.. . .2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5. H.7.E.1
Memphis.. . . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0. H.5.E.4

Batteries—Keenan and Ridley, Blue and Bolan and Legg. Earned runs, Chattanooga, 2. Two-base hits, McCann. Left on bases, Memphis, 7; Chattanooga, 4. Bases on balls, off Blue, 2. Struck out, by Blue, 5; by Keenan, 4. Hit by pitched ball, Phelan. Passed balls, Bolan, 1. Wild pitches, Blue, 3. Wild throws, O'Connor, Bolan. Time, one hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Hofford.

BIG LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—

Washington. .0 0 2 3 0 1 5 1 0—12. H 13, E 0
Louisville. . .1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1. H 7, E 8

Batteries—Killen and Milligan; Fitzgerald and Green.

Rain postponed games at Baltimore, Baltimore-St. Louis; at Philadelphia, Philadelphia-Cleveland; at New York, Cincinnati-New York.

At Brooklyn—

Brooklyn. . .2 0 0 2 2 3 0 2 6—17. H 15, E 3
Pittsburg. . .4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—7. H 11, E 7

Batteries—Foutz and Daly; Baldwin and Mack.

At Boston—

Boston. . . .1 1 3 0 2 0 1 1 0—9. H 14, E 7
Chicago. . . .0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6. H 12, E 4

Batteries—Stivetts and Kelly; Luby, Gumbert and Schriver.

MURRAY WAS VICTOR.

The Athletic Contest at DeGive's Last Night Draws a Good Crowd.

The catch-as-catch-can match at DeGive's last night drew quite a crowd.

Before Daly and Murray began work there were two sparring contests, and both were good.

Engles and Patterson made a very interesting set-to for six rounds, and their work pleased all.

Engles's opponent now declares himself ready to meet any man in Atlanta of his weight for points or to a finish.

In the wrestle Daly was easily conquered. Murray put him down in the first touch in three minutes. A little more than three minutes were all that Murray required to dispose of Daly in the second round. The last fall lasted one and a half minutes, and Daly went down.

HOW THE HORSES RUN.

Latonia Park Races.

Cincinnati, June 8.—Weather fair at Latonia and track first-class.

First race, six furlongs, Montevideo won, Modjeska second, Leader II. third. Time 1:16 3-4.

Second race, one mile, Foxhall won, Huenene second, Penn P. third. Time 1:42 1-2.

Third race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, Laura B. won, Velox second, Mantell third. Time 0:56 1-2.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards, Dolly McConn won, Flower Dellis second, Rancocas third. Time 1:48 3-4.

Fifth race, one and three-sixteenths miles, Semper Rex won, Calhoun second, Excelsior third. Time 1:23.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, Corinne Kinney won, Elsie S second, Belle Carter third. Time 1:16 1-4.

Morris Park Races.

Morris Park, N. Y., June 8.—First race, five and a half furlongs, Emin Bey won, Rebecca Rowett colt second, Boundless third. Time 1:07.

Second race, mile and a quarter, The Iron Master won, Madrid second, Barefoot third. Time 2:09 3-4.

Third race, seven furlongs, Stalactite won, Lord Motley second, Strephon third. Time 1:29.

Fourth race, Cherry diamond handicap, mile and a sixteenth, Raceland won, Dr. Hasbrouck second, Reckon third. Time 1:42 1-4.

Fifth race, one mile, Castaway II. won, India Rubber second, Westchester third. Time 1:42 1-4.

Sixth race, six furlongs, Tar and Feather won, Hiram second, Integrity third. Time 1:14 1-4.

St. Louis Races.

St. Louis, June 8.—Weather good; large crowd; track fine.

First race, six furlongs, Uncle John won, Dave Sac second, Abbey third. Time 1:16 1-2.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, Sir Carr won, Ed Greenwood second, Kelly third. Time 0:56 1-4.

Third race, six furlongs, Al Farrow won, Tea Set second, Orderly third. Time 1:16.

Fourth race, one mile, Pennyroyal won, May Hardy second, Dave Pulsifer third. Time 1:44.

Fifth race, six furlongs, Alfa won, Prettiwit second, May Hardy third. Time 1:16 1-2.

Sixth race, six furlongs, Nathan Frank won, Ali second, Crab Cider third. Time 1:16 1-2.

Seventh race, seven and a half furlongs, Servitor won, Ethel Gray second, Oregon Eclipse third. Time 1:35 1-2.

At Hawthorne Park.

Chicago, June 8.—Track heavy and slow.

First race, seven furlongs, Mephisto won, Tactician second, Bettie third. Time 1:48 1-2.

Second race, mile and an eighth, Timberland won, Annie Race second, Leonites third. Time 2:17.

Third race, a mile and three-sixteenths, Lew Weir won, Forward second, (two entries). Time 2:32.

Fourth race, half a mile, Gazette won, Inland second, Thane third. Time 1:00.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, over five hurdles, Bob Thomas won, Lijero second, Robinhood third. Time 3:30.

The Literary Evening.

Of the several very pleasant entertainments given by the pupils of the Agnes Scott institute, perhaps that of Tuesday night, styled "Literary and aesthetic evening," was the most popular in its character. The exercises embraced recitations and exhibitions by the more advanced pupils of the physical culture class. Where each did so excellently well, and where every selection was so faultlessly rendered, individual mention would be out of place. In the judgment of a large and delighted audience, it was almost impossible to say who or which was best. However, it is not out of place to say that it was the unanimous verdict of all that to Miss Magee, teacher of elocution, and to Miss Fraser, teacher of physical culture, the large meed of credit is due and was gladly given. The excellence of the programme, as a whole, the admirable selections and their perfect rendition, prove these ladies without superiors in their respective departments. The programme was as follows:

1. Prayer.
2. Recitation—"Herve Riel," Robert Browning—Miss LeVancia Davidson.
3. Recitation—"Old Mose," Anonymous—Miss Lou Hamil.
4. Recitation—"Auntie's Diary," Thomas Frost—Miss Annie Billups.

Club Swinging—Misses Neel, Haralson and Strickler.

5. Recitation—"Mona's Waters," Anonymous—Miss Idoline Edwards.
6. Recitation—"Naughty Zell," L. B. Griffin—Miss Marie Gower.
7. Recitation—"The Skylark," Miller Hageman—Miss Anne Winn.

Tambourine Drill—Misses Nellie Smith, Emily Divver, Lida Ramsey, Helen Mead, Loulie Hurst, Annie Emery, Marie Gower and Lucie Durham.

8. Recitation—"Molly," Anita M. Kellogg—Miss Carrie Haygood.
9. Recitation—"The Man Who Apologized,' Free Press—Miss Clara Fuller.
10. Recitation—"King Robert of Sicily," Longf—Miss Mary Neel.
11. Recitation—"Oh, Sir!" from the French—Miss Carrie Lou Pou.

"Angels of Buena Vista in Pantomime," Whittier—Misses Annie Billups, Idoline Edwards, Bessie Scott, Loulie Hurst, Mary Strickler, Annie Lou Haralson, Mary Neel and Willie Pratt.

CITY NOTES.

Mrs. C. Rice, of Minneapolis, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Brown, on Ivy street, has been quite ill for several days. Mrs. Rice is a most charming and entertaining lady, and a great social favorite in Minneapolis.

The commencement exercises of Miss Hanna's school will be held at the Church of the Redeemer at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Carpenters' picnic at Cove Springs yesterday was a very enjoyable affair, but was not very largely attended.

The picnic given at Iceville yesterday by the B'Nai B'Rith was a big success. Six carloads of people went out and the day was most pleasantly spent.

Are You Going to the Chicago Convention?

Send your name for space at once to E. E. Kirby, Atlanta, Ga. Extra sleepers will leave Atlanta each day during the sale of tickets to the Chicago convention at 1 o'clock p. m., running through to Cincinnati without change, arriving the following morning, making immediate connection with the famous "Velvet Trains" between Cincinnati and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 5:30 o'clock that afternoon. These trains are composed of Pullman sleepers and with reclining chair cars, advertised all over the United States as "the finest on earth."

In the Station House.

Henry Hix, a young man from Habersham, is held in the station house for the misappropriation of funds collected for the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

E. M. Kirteland is in the calaboose, where he will be held for disorderly conduct.

GENTRY'S LOVE.

The Romance of a Man Now in Fulton Jail.

THE GEORGIA JESSE JAMES,

And the Story of the Girl He Left Behind Him—June's Balmy Breezes Put Poetry in His Head.

Asbury Gentry's sweetheart and love affairs; his life of crime ending by a sentence of death on the gallows—what a story of romance and misdoing it all makes.

There is a chapter in the life of Asbury Gentry that has never been written, but which is replete with more every-day interest than anything that has ever been written of the strange criminal now in the Atlanta jail.

Gentry's life has been wholly spent in the quiet of Carroll county, but it has been full of stirring events and tragic incidents.

Although a confirmed law breaker, and a desperate fellow generally, there was a tender side to the man. Last year Gentry fell in love with a young lady belonging to an excellent family in Haralson county, and began paying her devoted attention. As romantic as he was rugged and desperate, he pressed his suit vigorously and only a few months ago he was accepted by the young lady.

Her friends and relatives strongly opposed the match and urged her to give up the idea of marrying the man who was rapidly gaining a reputation almost equal to that of Jesse James. Opposition only increased their determination to get married and a day for the marriage was set.

By a striking coincidence, on the day set for the marriage Gentry was on trial for his life. But his sweetheart remained true, and constantly corresponded with the alleged murderer. He wrote to her requesting her not to come to him in jail, as he did not wish her to see him a prisoner.

After Gentry was arrested, the relatives of the young lady, so he says, grew more bitter toward him, and interested themselves in a very active manner to secure his conviction.

"They wanted me hung," he says, "for they knew that that would break up the marriage."

When Gentry was sentenced to death he wrote a long letter to his fiancee expressing unchanged love, and the hope that he would soon be out of his trouble. He enjoined her to remain true whatever her relatives might say or do.

Since his incarceration in the Atlanta jail, the thought of his sweetheart has given Gentry more worry and anxiety than his death sentence. Nothing has stirred him into tenderness but the thought of a maiden all forlorn in Haralson county.

Yesterday the condemned man sent her a long letter—not, however, the first he has sent her since he was jailed.

It was unique, was the love letter that the illiterate fellow sent to his heart's choice. Four pages were taken up with poetry of his own making, all expressive of the most profound and undying love.

The few paragraphs of prose told her that he was hoping for the best, and assured her that he would never cease to love her. He was somewhat hampered by circumstances in making plans for the future.

"I didn't want her to see me in such a place as this," said Gentry with a sigh, "but I love her—I love her." He choked up, and went no farther.

If Gentry fails to get a new trial, his sweetheart will visit him in the Atlanta jail within the next few weeks.

Gentry is one of the oddest characters that was ever confined in the Atlanta jail, and no one would suspect that he was the hero of a love affair. But all his fellow prisoners take an interest in the condemned man's romance. The man is only twenty-four years old, but he looks much older, a shaggy, unshaved beard covering his face. He is of short stature, has small features, sleepy-looking eyes and a great mass of shaggy black hair. His wide-brimmed hat and rough dress give him the appearance of a desperado.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE CASE.

All the Argument Against the Railroad Commission Submitted.

Yesterday Hon. Pope Barrow, attorney for the Richmond and Danville, finished his argument in the case of the railroad against the railroad commission of Georgia.

The arguments of the commission as reviewed by The Constitution yesterday, made the day before, were not emphasized with further talk on the part of Judge Allen Fort and Colonel W. A. Little and the case was submitted to the court.

This is a very notable case, the question being raised whether a railroad cannot take all rulings as to rates by the Georgia railroad commission into court for attack or not.

The real operation of such a course, if decided in the affirmative, is clearly seen, and hence the significance of the case.

M'NEELY SUCCEEDS DILL.

Another Chief Clerk Promoted by the Central's Management.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—This is evidently going to be an administration of young men so far as the official service of the Central railroad is concerned. General Superintendent Wadley is the youngest man in the country occupying such a position for an important railroad system. Today he appointed another young man to succeed Superintendent Dill of the main stem, who resigned recently. The fortunate man is T. C. McNeely, aged twenty-eight years, who will assume charge on next Saturday. Mr. McNeely is now chief clerk to General Manager Wadley.

Thanking the Officials.

Central, S. C., June 8.—(Special.)—The following resolutions have been adopted by the committee of the Order of Railway Conductors:

"Whereas, We have been appointed as a committee by the Central, S. C., division No. 319 of the Order of Railway Conductors to draft resolutions of thanks for the kindness and favors shown us on our first annual excursion from Greenville, S. C., to Tallulah Falls, Ga.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That we tender to the general manager of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company our sincere thanks and heartfelt appreciation for his generosity in furnishing us with a train and engine for the excursion.

"2. That we are under many obligations to the local officers of the Atlanta and Charlotte division for their valuable assistance in helping us to secure the train. Also for their prompt and safe movement of same.

"3. That we fully appreciate the favors extended us by Mr. Lorraine, receiver Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad, and that we return to him our thanks for his personal supervision of train, and for the safe and pleasant trip over his line. We highly commend Mr. Lorraine for the greatly improved condition of the Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad in so short a time under his management.

"4. That we are indebted to the hotels at Tallulah Falls for kindness shown the excursionists, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. Young, of the Grand View, who put forth special effort to make it an enjoyable occasion

"5. That we extend thanks to excursionists for good order on train, which greatly augmented the pleasure of the trip to and from the falls.

"6. That we are obligated to thank the engineers, firemen, conductor and crew who handled our train, for their generosity, etc.

"F. V. FALLS,
"R. F. COX,
"J. H. ROWLAND,
Committee."

Annual Meeting.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association met in New York yesterday in annual session.

Colonel Stahlman will be elected commissioner for a full term, his election last winter having been to fill out Colonel Carter's unexpired term.

Tomorrow the rate committee meets. Several of Atlanta's railroad men are in New York or on their way there. General Freight and Passenger Agent Harman, of the Western and Atlantic, left last night. Most of the other members were there.

The Scrap Heap.

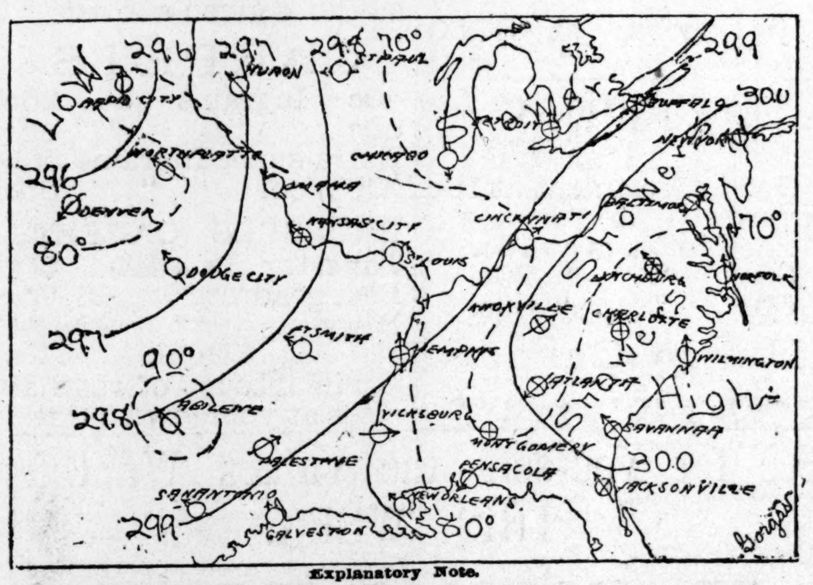
General Manager Green, of the Richmond and Danville, came in yesterday. He had been out for two days with Mr. Sam Spencer and President Oakman on the Georgia Pacific. Messrs. Spencer and Oakman will arrive some time today.

The Georgia Pacific will put on a morning train between Atlanta and Lithia Springs on Saturday. This train will run Saturdays and Sundays during the summer. It will leave the union depot at 9 o'clock a. m., and return at 5:25 o'clock p. m.

General Passenger Agent B. W. Wrenn, of the East Tennessee, was in the city yesterday.

The Richmond and Danville sent out a special train of twelve cars yesterday afternoon, carrying a party of 106 contractors and graders, with their tools and mules, to Baltimore. There was a lively fight for this party, and Alex Thweatt captured it.

UNITED STATES WEATHER MAP FOR TODAY.



Explanatory Note.

The weather symbols on the map are as follows:

○ CLEAR ⦶ FAIR ⊕ CLOUDY ⊗ RAIN ⊜ SNOW

Arrows fly with the wind. Dotted lines traverse regions of equal temperature. Figures at the ends show the degree of heat. Unbroken lines traverse regions of equal barometric pressure. Figures at the end of an unbroken line, as 29.9, 30.0, 30.1, etc., show that the air along the line if high enough to balance that many inches of mercury. Areas of high pressure are accompanied by a clear atmosphere, and "lows" by a moist air, clouds and rain.

The rainy, cloudy weather still continued yesterday at stations on the great lakes and throughout the southeastern states and along the entire Atlantic coast. The heaviest rainfall, .8, occurred at Atlanta, with a moderate thunder storm and some hail. At 8 o'clock last evening rain was still falling at Buffalo and Lynchburg, and the skies were overcast at most stations east of the Mississippi.

South of the Ohio river, also in the eastern lake regions and extreme northeastern states, to the west and north of the area of cloudiness and rain, generally clear or only slightly cloudy weather prevailed. High temperatures prevailed in the west from San Antonio to Rapid City, the latter reporting a maximum temperature of 92 degrees during the afternoon, and a temperature of 88 degrees at 8 o'clock in the evening. The weather was much cooler in the lake regions and eastern states. Unsettled weather, possible local showers, with no decided change in temperature, is indicated for today.

IN SWEET JUNE TIME.

Marriage Bells Ring Out Right Merrily Here in Atlanta.

SEVERAL PRETTY WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Social News of Interest to the Readers of The Constitution—Points About People You Know.

At noon today the marriage of Mr. John Davenport Ficklen and Miss Mary Virginia Lyon will occur at the Christian church, on Hunter street. The wedding will be a very pretty one. Messrs. J. L. Shuff, Albert Howell, Jr., W. W. Johnson and S. Y. Tupper will act as ushers. The attendants will be: Messrs. W. R. Prescott, Charley Northen, Willie Mathews, Harry English, Frank Meador, Early Lyon, Joe Nash; Misses Katie Lyon, Effie Howell, Fannie Abbott, Peggie Winston, Annie Adair, Mamie Bruce, Nellie Howell.

***

At sunset this evening at the Central Presbyterian church, the marriage of Miss Alberta Abbott to Mr. W. M. Anderson Parker will take place. This will be one of the prettiest weddings of the year, and it is one in which very many people are interested, for both the contracting parties are very well known and popular.

***

A lovely wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Ebberts, on Capitol avenue. Miss Belle, the beautiful and intellectual daughter of Dr. Ebberts, was married to the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Boston. The house was most tastefully and elaborately decorated with hothouse flowers, ferns and evergreens. The ceremony was performed jointly by the Rev. Thomas B. Hughes, of Lonnell, Ia., the groom's father, and by Dr. George B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church.

The attendants were: Miss Anderson, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Gertrude Ebberts, of St. Louis; and Miss Anna, Miss Madge and Miss Virginia Ebberts, of Atlanta, sisters of the bride.

The Rev. John Jones, the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of West End, the Rev. Dr. Thirkeld, the Rev. Dr. Hughes and Dr. Strickler were present.

A large party of friends witnessed the ceremony, which was impressively performed.

The bride was exquisitely dressed in pure white and she presented a lovely picture. She is a singularly bright and attractive young lady, who has been a favorite in society since she came to Atlanta from Columbus, O., several years ago. She is intellectual and amiable, and will make an ideal wife.

The groom is a Methodist minister of great promise. He was recently graduated from the Theological school in Boston with the highest honors, and has preached with signal success in some of the largest churches in that city. He is regarded as one of the brainiest young preachers in the Methodist denomination. He now has charge of the Newton Center, near Boston.

After the ceremony elegant refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes after receiving the congratulations of their friends left Atlanta on an extended bridal tour. Their future home will be in Boston.

***

Mr. T. W. Baxter and family have gone to Cumberland and will spend several weeks at that delightful place.

***

Miss Clara Bostwick, of Nolan, Ga., who has been in Atlanta attending school for the past year, left for her home yesterday. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. James G. Bostwick.

***

Miss Laura B. Haygood, of South Kirkwood, left yesterday for Athens, where she will visit friends and enjoy the Lucy Cobb and university commencements.

***

Mr. Tom Day, of Lumber City, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He is one of Emory's best students.

***

The many friends of Miss Sally Long will be glad to hear that she is expected home today, and will spend her summer vacation with her family. Miss Long has been teaching in Gainesville for the past two years, and by her amiability and high mental attainments won for herself many friends while in that city.

***

An entertainment will be given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Logan, on Piedmont avenue, for the benefit of the North Atlanta mission. Recitations, songs and music will be rendered in a most delightful manner. After the exercises are over, refreshments will be served gratuitously. Price of admission 25 cents.

***

Madison, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—A brilliant wedding occurred here yesterday, the contracting parties being Mr. H. Noth Parker of Albany, and Miss Rosa A. Stovall, of this city, the oldest daughter of Judge G. B. Stovall, president of the Bank of Madison. The marriage occurred at the Methodist church, and was witnessed by a large number of friends. Rev. Simon Peter Richardson officiated. The church had been most beautifully decorated with fresh flowers and ferns, and presented a vision of fairyland. At 9 o'clock the bridal party, led by the ushers, marched down the aisle to the strains of the wedding march as they pealed from the throat of the vast organ under the skillful touch of Mrs. Irene Ruff. Miss Stovall, leaning upon the arm of her father, met Mr. Parker, who was accompanied by his best man, Mr. E. M. Mathews, at the altar. Their hands were united and the silken ties of love were forever sealed in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The attendants were as follows:

Miss Lena Stovall, with Mr. St. Julien Ravanel, of Atlanta.

Miss Susie Shaw, with Mr. Huger, of Savannah.

Miss Fannie Holcombe and Mr. Henry H. Tarver, Jr., of Albany.

Mr. R. C. DeSaussure and Miss Julia Hammond, of Atlanta.

Ushers—Messrs. Z. H. Ruff, H. T. Shaw, C. M. Furlow, Jr., and Henry Furlow.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party, with a large number of friends, repaired to the elegant home of the bride's parents where a most delightful lunch was served. The house had also been elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Many handsome presents were displayed attesting the great popularity of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker will visit watering places and summer resorts in the north and east, and will remain until August.

***

A beautiful wedding occurred last evening at the residence of the bride's father, by which Mr. Charles W. Nichols was united in holy wedlock to Miss Jessie U. Cochrane.

It was a simple and quiet ceremony, only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. The house was charmingly decorated, and the large bay window of the parlor in which the ceremony was pronounced was beautifully adorned with ferns and roses, and overarched with smilax and other exquisite blossoms.

The bride was arrayed in a gown of snow white silk, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbons, and her beauty never displayed itself so charmingly as when she stood up before the minister last evening. She held in her hands a beautiful cluster of roses.

Miss Lena Belle Stewart acted as maid of honor, and the attractive gown that she wore was ornamented with white violets and ribbons.

After the ceremony was performed the party retired to the dining room where an excellent repast was served, and merriment swayed the crowd until a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols left last night for a trip of several weeks through the north and east and during their absence will visit Boston, New York, Washington, Niagara and other points.

Miss Cochrane is one of Atlanta's most beautiful young ladies, and is universally esteemed for her many graces of mind and heart. Mr. Nichols is one of the leading newspaper men of the section.

The friends of both parties are warm in their congratulations and wish the young couple a bright and happy union.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

March Term, 1892—Order of Circuits, with the Number of Cases Undisposed Of.

Rome	20	Pataula	2
Tallapoosa	10	Southwestern	18
Coweta	8	Albany	5
Flint	8	Southern	3
Ocmulgee	7	Oconee	5
Macon	28	Brunswick	5
Chattahoochee	21		

Proceedings Yesterday.

After delivery of the decisions elsewhere published, arguments were heard in the following cases:

Holsey v. State, from Lee. Fort & Watson and W. H. Kimbrough, by brief, for plaintiff in error. C. B. Hudson, solicitor general, contra.

Taylor v. State, from Lee. Withdrawn.

Rome Circuit.

Rome Railroad Co., v. Barnett. W. W. Brookes and W. T. Turnbull, for plaintiff in error. Seaborn Wright and C. N. Featherston, contra.

Van Pelt v. Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Co. S. & M. Wright and W. M. Henry, for plaintiff in error. W. W. Brookes, J. Branham and J. D. Taylor, contra.

Chattanooga Southern Railroad Co., v. Beaird. Dismissed.

Marabel v. State. J. P. Shattuck and R. M. W. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. W. A. Little, attorney general, and W. J. Nunnally, solicitor general, contra.

Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Co., v. Davis. J. Branham and W. W. Brookes, for plaintiff in error. Payne & Walker, by brief, contra.

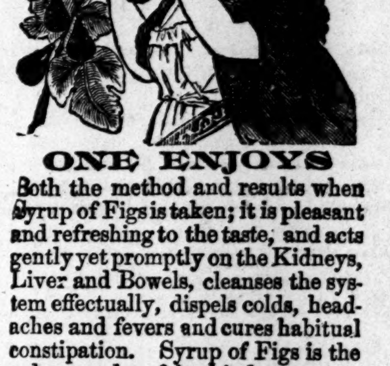
Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Co., v. Clowdis. W. W. Brookes, W. T. Turnbull and J. Branham, for plaintiff in error. Alexander & Wright and W. M. Henry, contra.

Dyer v. Merciers, Chattanooga Southern Railway Co., v. Bass, Holt v. Baltz, Holt v. Wilson & Co., and Holt v. First National Bank of Rome. Withdrawn.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Kemp & Co. serve Fruit-a-Cade nicely.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Tonic
and
A Pleasure:

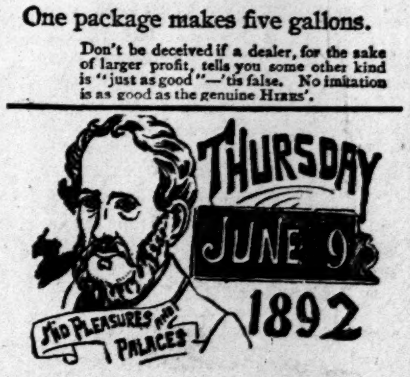
That's the happy combination found in

Hires' Root Beer

You drink it for pleasure, and get physical benefit. A wholesome, refreshing, appetizing, thirst quenching drink.

One package makes five gallons.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.



On June 9th, 1792, John Howard Payne was born in New York city.

When he is forgotten the English language will have been obliterated. In one of his many dramas occurs the song "Home, Sweet Home." At thirteen he was an editor, at fifteen a publisher, at seventeen an actor and at twenty-one he played Hamlet with great success in London.

Where'er you may roam you can find nothing like our own make of trunks. Have you seen our valises? Rows and ranks of every size and style. Every sort of traveling help, and cheap, and fit for all-the-year-round use. The chance is for all.

ABE FOOTE & BRO.
24 Whitehall Street.

Royal Baking Powder
Is Superior to Every Other.

It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. . . . I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D.,
Late Chemist for U. S. Govt.

Douglass,
Thomas &
Davison.
"Down the Street."

BLAZER—
—SUITS.

Navy Blue, Black, Gray and Brown mixed. Best values ever seen.

LADIES' WAISTS

made of Challie, black and navy blue ground, with neat figures, 40c.

A lot of finest Percale and Black Sateen Waists, former price $1.25, now 75c.

Wash Silk Waists!
China Silk Waists!

Beautifully made to order by our own Dressmaking Department.

A full line of colors in stock ready made.

Illuminated Sateens,
Worth 50c.
Finest Ginghams,
Worth 50c.

These are a few pieces placed on Center Counter as leaders. To secure, call soon. 15c.

LADIES' GOWNS AND SKIRTS.

Finest muslin, elegantly trimmed with Berkeley Cambric and Smyrna Lace, our former price $1.50, for this week only at $1 garment.

Buy a pair of Gloves from us once. You'll always be our customer. This is a prophecy proved by the past.

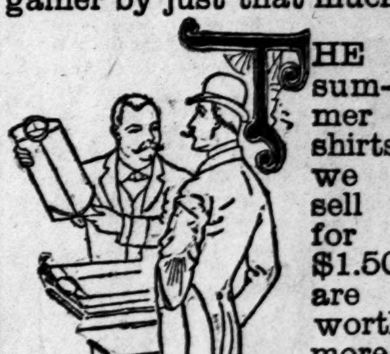
WANTED

Special Agents For
Manhattan Life Insurance Compan
—FOR—
South Carolina and Georg
With Whom Good Contracts Will Be Ma
JAMES G. WE T,
GENERAL AGENTS,
33½ Whitehall Street, - - - - - A ta, Ga.

W E have marked some choice suits down to

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

In order to close out broken lots. These suits are splendid offerings at $15, they sold all season at $16.50, $18 and $20, and if your size happens to be among them you are the gainer by just that much.



THE summer shirts we sell for $1.50 are worth more than a passing notice. They are trade makers for us; surely they'll please you.

We close at 6 o'clock these evenings, except on Saturdays.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

Everything in Men's Attire.
24 Whitehall Street, Cor. Alabama

GET YOUR PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, Old Capitol Building, at 8 o'clock, this (Thursday) evening. Work in the Entered Apprentice degree. All Masons entitled to seats with us are fraternally invited to attend. Take elevator at Forsyth street entrance.

L. D. CARPENTER,
Worshipful Master.

ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 8, 1891.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today .... $ 474,897.80
For 3 days 1,830,986.48

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.00 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	99½	101	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	113	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	99	101	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	112	113	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	109	
Georgia 7s, 1896	111½		Atlanta 4½s	98½	
Savannah 5s	102½		Augusta 7s, L.D.	107	
Atlanta 6s, 1902	123		Macon 6s	113½	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	115		Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	112½		Rome graded	100	
			Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	121	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co	100	106
Ger L'n & B.Co.	100	102	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	100	
Merch. Bank	150		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	100	103
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat	145				
Capital City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	103		Ga. Pacific, 1st	100	102
Ga. 6s, 1910	113	114	Ga. Pacific, 2d	55	57
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	104	
Central 7s, 1893	101½		Mari'ta & N. G.		45
Char. Col. & A.	102½		S., A. & M., 1st	76	78
At. & Florida					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	173	175	Aug. & Sav.	113	
Southwestern	94	96	A. & W. P.	101	105
Central	55	60	do deben	95	—
Cent. deben	65	70	E. At. L'nd Co	100	107

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The stock market showed no change in its general characteristics today, but remained dull and listless for the general list, while operations of the bear faction gave the market at times an active appearance, and caused some wide fluctuations in stocks which received most attention. Transactions of the day, after those of the first hour, were generally devoid of interest, notwithstanding the generally firm temper exhibited whenever the list was not under pressure. The bears early renewed their attack upon Grangers, but only Rock Island yielded to any marked extent, but they were more successful with Louisville and Nashville, and were aided by the renewed weakness of Vanderbilts, which helped to get the general list off, though losses were in all cases for insignificant amounts except in Rock Island and Tennessee Coal with New York Central. The market, after these movements had been accomplished, sank gradually into extreme dullness, while with firm temper in general no fluctuations could be noted for more than the smallest fractions, and trading remained utterly devoid of feature. Late in the day, however, there was a sharp upward spurt in North American and Northern Pacific preferred, which was based on buying by insiders and the rumor that the Vanderbilts had been purchasers of North American, and were about concluding a traffic agreement by which much freight would be diverted from Union Pacific to Northern Pacific. While the rumor lacked confirmation both Northern Pacific preferred and North American rose about 1 per cent each, and the entire list followed with alacrity, notwithstanding the announcement of a heavy banking failure in London. Under the influence of this rise the market closed active and firm to strong, generally at slight gains for the day, though Manhattan, which had been offered down, was 2 3-4 lower and the only advance of note was Northern Pacific preferred, with 1 per cent. Sales listed, 250,000 shares; unlisted, 8,000 shares.

Exchange quiet but firm at 488@489½; commercial bills 486¾@488.

Money easy at 1@1½, closing offered at 1½.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $100,393,000; currency, $16,868,000.

Governments dull but firm; 4s 116.

State bonds dull but firm.

la., Class A, 2 to 5	103½	N. Y. Central	112½
, Class B, 5s	107	Norfolk & West. pref.	44¾
. C. con. 6s.	124½	Northern Pacific	19⅞
o. 4s.	98	do. preferred	53⅞
C. con. Brown	94	Pacific Mail	34¼
nnessee 6s.	100	Reading	58¾
nessee 5s	100	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	8⅞
. settlement 3s	73½	Rock Island	76⅝
nia 6s	35	St. Paul	78⅛
nia consols	87	do. preferred	123⅛
o and N. W	116	Texas Pacific	9
referred	146	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35¾
d Lack.	155⅝	Union Pacific	39⅛
	26⅛	N. J. Central	137
n., new	4½	Missouri Pacific	55¼
re.	132¼	Western Union	93⅝
& Nash	72⅛	Cotton Oil Trust	39⅝
& Char	50	Brunswick	7
Ohio	38½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	65
Nash.	87	Silver certificates	90
Texas	c 1st 79	Sugar	98½

*Ex-dividend.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The London market sold about 10,000 shares of stocks during the first hour on the reported difficulties of a bank in London. The capital stock of this institution is about £2,000,000, but the bank has been considered as weak for more than a year. There was also a failure on the Paris bourse of an operator who traded quite heavily and his liabilities are said to be about 9,000,000 francs. We understand that he was not interested in Americans.

The market here opened weak, and the bears made rapid progress in lowering quotations, but it must be said that they lost a good deal of stocks and the buying was fairly good on the decline. Mr. Cammack's brokers were the biggest sellers, but they found such good buying that they held off and during the last hour turned buyers and bought about 10,000 shares. The first bull news of the day was the Missouri state crop report, showing an improvement in the condition of the winter wheat crop over last month. Then the Villards came strong, and the shorts rushed to cover. The bearish feeling seems to be on the increase and operators, both large and small, are talking in an intensely bearish strain. It is a difficult matter to find a bull, and even those who feel bullish are afraid to assert themselves. We think for the present that stocks are reasonably cheap, and would advise our friends to buy them on reactions.

It is a fact that the growing crop has been seriously damaged, but if the weather will remain as favorable as it has been yesterday and today a fairly good harvest may be figured on. The reports from France denote a damage to the growing crops and if the injury that has been cabled over regarding French and Russian crops is true it will make an export demand for all our surplus grain. The market will be a very feverish one, the price of grain, the reports from the crop districts, will all have an effect on speculation. We have been bears on the market for two months, but we think it advisable for our clients to be careful about selling stocks short at these prices unless conditions change.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 8.

Local—Market firm: middling 7⅜c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Saturday	......	6	214	50	14881	10229
Monday	.....	11	......	......	14831	10240
Tuesday	670	4	24	......	15527	10244
Wednesday	236	7	620	40	15143	10211
Thursday	......	....	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	....	......	......	......	......
Total	906	28	858	90	......	......

Receipts since September 1 123,655
Same time last year 125,663
Showing a decrease 2,008

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
June	7.60@ 7.60	7.57@ 7.59
July	7.70@ 7.71	7.62@ 7.63
August	7.79@ ...	7.69@ 7.70
September	7.88@ ...	7.75@ 7.76
October	7.98@ ...	7.85@ 7.86
November	8.07@ ...	7.95@ 7.96
December	8.17@ ...	8.05@ 8.06
January	8.26@ 7.28	8.15@ ...
February	8.23@ ...	8.25@ 8.26

Closed weak; sales 154,400 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Saturday	2753	1909	3600	14397	642530	368524
Monday	5680	6255	14056	2276	634372	357943
Tuesday	8719	6488	7438	12721	639664	365349
Wednesday	3054	3801	8379	4961	634956	359380
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	20206	17453	25093	34356		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.79	July	7.41
February	7.86	August	7.46
March	7.93	September	7.50
April		October	7.57
May		November	7.65
June	7.44	December	7.72

Closed steady; sales 54,800 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, June 8—The Liverpool market opened this morning, after a holiday of three days. During that time, it seems in a measure to have lost the vim that previously characterized it. The net improvement on the day, as compared with Friday's closing prices, is only from 1@2-64d in futures, and spot sales were only 8,000 bales. Our cables advise that the Whitsuntide holidays still continue in Manchester, and that spinners are not expected to buy freely this week. Although the above report was a distinct disappointment to the bulls in our market opening prices here were from 5@6 points higher than last evening. The cause of the improvement was a dispatch from a prominent Atlanta authority which was published in this morning's New York Times. This gentleman in the interview credited to him, figures out the probability of an American crop of not over 6,500,000 bales on the basis of present indications and conditions. This influence, however, did not prove a permanently sustaining one, and later in the day prices commenced to decline, the weaker tendency by 1 o'clock having become pronounced and developing a decline of 8@10 points as compared with last evening's prices. During the afternoon the market rallied sharply upon reports from Washington that the passage of the anti-option bill by the senate was extremely improbable. About 2:45 The Financial Chronicle sent the exchange an abstract of its acreage report. The indicated decrease according to its figures is only 11.85 per cent. As soon as this decrease became known the market broke sharply and declined precipitately. The close was weak about 16 points below the highest for the day and 7@8 points below last evening's figures. The chief criticism heard with regard to the report is that its estimate of 15 per cent reduction in Texas is too great, and justifies scepticism with regard to the accuracy of the figures so far as the other states are concerned. It will unquestionably prove a severe blow to believers in higher prices.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to A. P. Youngblood.

NEW YORK, June 8—Liverpool opened barely 1-64d better than the closing last week, and subsequently a further slight advance took place during the day. We had supposed that the indifference manifested from there would have been a disappointment to us. It transpired, however, that the more encouraging sentiment that set in last evening continued this morning, and on the call values were about 6 points higher than the previous close, prices holding very steady till about noon when large realizing again started, and prices after slight halts sold down 10@11 points. Silver has, during the past few weeks, shown a steady and appreciable recovery, which is but a factor in favor of cotton. Present prices in themselves are now on a level where it will require the development of the crop to change them to any extent; and, though we do not consider them high, we realize that circumstances such as have arisen in the past few day are more than likely to come again at frequent intervals and give us liberal fluctuations.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 4 3-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 6,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 44,000; American 34,600; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 4 13-64; July and August delivery 4 18-64, 4 17-64; August and September delivery 4 20-64, 4 19-64; September and October delivery 4 23-64, 4 21-64; October and November delivery 4 26-64, 4 24-64; November and December delivery 4 27-64; December and January delivery 4 29-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 8 — 4:00 p. m.— Uplands low middling clause June delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64; June and July delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64; July and August delivery 4 17-64, 4 18-64; August and September delivery 4 20-64, 4 21-64; September and October delivery 4 23-64, value; October and November delivery 4 25-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 27-64, 4 28-64; December and January delivery 4 30-64, sellers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, June 8—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 3,449 bales; middling uplands 7⅝; Orleans 8⅛; net receipts none; gross 3,211; stock 349,401.

GALVESTON, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 182 bales; gross 182; sales 278; stock 22,453.

NORFOLK, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 129 bales; gross 129; sales 142; stock 16,586; exports coastwise 22.

BALTIMORE, June 8—Cotton nominal; middling 7 13-16; net receipts none bales; gross 804; sales none; to spinners —; stock 21,329.

BOSTON, June 8—Cotton dull; middling 7¾; net receipts 63 bales; gross 238; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 925.

WILMINGTON, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7¼; net receipts 76 bales; gross 76; sales none; stock 11,832; exports coastwise 39.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅛; net receipts 72 bales; gross 72; sales none; stock 10,240.

SAVANNAH, June 8—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 1,112 bales; gross 1,112; sales 25; stock 23,375; exports coastwise 767.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8—Cotton easy; middling 7½; net receipts, 1,005 bales; gross 1,482; sales 1,350; stock 137,234; exports to Great Britain 4,204; coastwise 613.

MOBILE, June 8—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜; net receipts 267 bales; gross 267; sales 100; stock 13,480; exports coastwise 290.

MEMPHIS, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 124 bales; shipments 1,068; sales 1,150; stock 41,724.

AUGUSTA, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; shipments —; sales 115; stock 12,639.

CHARLESTON, June 8—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 23 bales; gross 23; sales none; stock 24,589.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 8—Wheat was unsettled and nervous today and closed with a loss of most of yesterday's gain. The opening was about at yesterday's opening figures to a trifle higher, due to rains and storms last night and to firmer cables, but soon declined 1⅛c on reports of a heavy bank failure in London and rumors of a failure in Paris. A rally of 1⅛c followed on unfavorable foreign crop news, which was said to have caused an advance at Liverpool. Advices in this regard were conflicting, however, some cables reporting the outlook more favorable in both Russia and France. The result was a nervous market for the rest of the day with the close showing a loss of 1⅝c compared with that of yesterday.

Trading in corn was spasmodic and the feeling unsettled with frequent changes in prices, the weather and nervousness in wheat being the controlling influence. At the opening the longs sold freely, and though the start was at a slight advance, prices soon weakened down 1⅛@1¼c. A rally of ⅜c followed, but the gain was afterwards lost, and the close showed a loss of 1¼@1⅜c.

Oats followed wheat and corn, and show a loss of ⅝@¾c.

Provisions were largely influenced by the grains and closed somewhat lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
July	87⅜	87⅝	85¾
CORN—			
July	51⅛	51½	49⅝
OATS—			
July	33⅛	33½	32⅞
PORK—			
July	10 50	10 57½	10 40
LARD—			
July	6 40	6 40	6 37½
SIDES—			
July	6 32½	6 35	6 27½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to A. P. Youngblood.

CHICAGO, June 8.—This has been a field day for scalpers of grain. Trading large, market active, Liverpool, Berlin and Paris higher, London spot wheat lower, futures higher. The main feature of the market was the continued buying the greater part of the session in the neighborhood of 86 1-2 for July by Pardridge brokers. The principal sellers were holders taking their profits among whom were some large local speculators, also eastern parties. St. Louis may be counted among the fortunate, having sold at good prices. While we regard the situation as very critical we think the bulge has culminated, and with reasonably fair weather a lower market is probable. Should there come any unfavorable reports of the growing crops abroad it would be easy to start another bull deal. Monday and Tuesday the demand for sample and carlots of corn and oats was exceedingly large. The reverse is the case today. After the first hour's opening the demand seemed to fall off entirely, and receiving houses who did not dispose of their consignments early had a difficulty in disposing of their carlots. We think with continued favorable weather for the growing crop 45 cents is not an improbable price in the near future for July delivery.

The hog product was fairly active from the early part of the session, but later became weak, having the appearance of a heavy sagging market.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 8, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, June 8—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $2.60@3.25; good to choice $3.30@4.75. Wheat, spot unsettled, lower and quiet closing weak; No 2 red 99⅛@100⅜ afloat; options closed weak ⅝@⅞c under yesterday; No. 2 red June 92¾; July —; September —. Corn, spot, free sellers and weak but active; No. 2 58½@59 in elevator; options closed weak 1½@1⅞c under yesterday; July 56; September —. Oats, spot higher but dull and scarce; options lower and quiet; June and July 37¾; September —; No. 2 spot 37½@39½; mixed western 36½@39½.

ATLANTA, June 8—Flour—First patent $5.75; second patent $5.25; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.50; family $3.50@4.00. Corn—No. 1 white 72c; No. 2 white 71c; mixed 63c. Oats—White 47c; mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 68c; bolted 63c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 97½c; small sacks $1.00. Cotton seed meal—$1.10 ₩ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₩ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

ST. LOUIS, June 8—Flour quiet; choice $3.15@3.20; patents $4.35@4.45; fancy $3.65@3.75; family $3.00@3.10. Wheat unsettled and nervous; closed 1⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 86⅜; June —; July 85¼. Corn closed 1c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 45; June —; July 46¼; September —. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 32¼; July 32⅛.

BALTIMORE, June 8—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $2.40@3.00; extra $3.10@3.55; family $4.10@4.65; city mills Rio brands extra $6.00@6.25. Wheat, southern firm; Fultz 89@93; longberry 90@95; western firmer; No. 2 red winter spot 92¼. Corn, southern firmer; white 56@56½; yellow 56@56½.

CHICAGO, June 8.— Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents $4.20@4.40; spring patents $4.15@4.60; bakers $3.00@3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 85½@85¾; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 87¾. No. 2 corn 51½. No. 2 oats 32⅛@33.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 8— Roasted coffee — Arbuckle's 19.60c ₩ 100 lb cases; Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; powdered 5⅛c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup — New Orleans choice 45@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c; Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Fair 7½c; good 6½c; common 5⅛@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese —Full cream, Cheddars — flats 13c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 barss. 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 1 ½c, Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c. cases, 1 lb 5⅛c; do 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs' 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $600@7.50; F.W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.25; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $1.60. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 5c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot—$1.70 ₩ sack.

NEW YORK, June 8—Coffee, options closed barely steady; June —; July 12.15@12.20; September —; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 13@13⅛; fair cargoes 16⅛. Sugar, raw, fair to good refining 3@3 1-16; centrifugal 96-test 3 7-16@3⅛; refined firm and in good demand; mould A 4 5-16; standard A 4 5-16@4 7-16; off A 4⅛@3 13-16; confectioners' A 4¼@4⅛; cut loaf 5@5⅛; crushed 5@5⅛; powdered 4⅜@4⅞; granulated 4⅛@4⅜; cubes 4⅜@4½. Molasses foreign dull; 50-test 11⅝@12; New Orleans steady and quiet; open kettle common to fancy 25@35. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 4⅛@6½; Japan 5⅛@5¼.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8— Coffee quiet; Rio ordinary to fair 14½@17½. Sugar steady; open kettle Louisiana, choice 3⅛; fully fair to prime 3⅛; good common to good fair 2 13-16@3; centrifugals off plantation granulated 3⅞; off white 3⅜; gray white 3⅛@3⅜; choice yellow clarified 3⅜; prime do. 3⅜@3 13-16; off do. 3¼@3⅛; seconds 2⅛@3⅜. Molasses steady; open kettle centrifugals, strictly prime 19; good prime 1@17; fair to prime 10@13; common to good common 6@9 Louisiana syrup 24@28. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to good 3⅜@4½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 8—Provisions firm. Pork new $11.25; old $10.00. Lard, prime steam 6.15@6.20. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 5.50; long clear 6.45; clear ribs 6.45; short clear 6.60. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 7.12½@7.25; clear ribs 7.12½@7.25; short clear 7.37½@7.50; hams 9@10½.

NEW YORK, June 8—Pork in moderate demand and steady; mess old $9.75@10.50; new $11.00; prime extra $10.50@11.00. Middles quiet; short clear 7.20@7.25. Lard quiet and steady; western steam 6.62½; city steam 5.95@6.00; options, July 6.63; September 6.79@6.80.

ATLANTA, June 8—Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 11½@13c, according to brand and average; California 8¼@8½. Breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Leaf 7⅜c.

CHICAGO, June 8—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.37½@10.40. Lard 6.35@6.37½. Short ribs loose 6.27½@6.30. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.25@5.37½; short clear sides boxed 6.65@6.82½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 8 — Turpentine firm at 26½; rosin steady; strained 90c; good strained 95; tar steady at $1.35; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.80; virgin $1.80.

NEW YORK, June 8—Rosin steady and quiet; strained to good strained $1.35@1.37½; turpentine quiet but firmer at 29½@30.

CHARLESTON, June 8—Turpentine steady at 27 rosin firm: good strained 95.

SAVANNAH, June 8—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm at $1.05@1.10.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, June 8—Apples—Choice $5.50@.600 ₩ bbl. Lemons $3.00@3.50. Oranges—Messina $4.00@4.50. Cocoanuts 3½@4c. Pineapples $1.50@2.00 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 7@8c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c. Brazil 9@10c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5½@6c; fancy handpicked 4½@5c; North Carolina 4@5c.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, June 8—Eggs 14@15c. Butter—Western creamery 20@22½c; choice Tennessee 16@18c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ₩ lb; hens 30c; young chickens, large 20@25c; small spring 12½@15c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18@20c; ducks 15@16c; chickens 15@16c. Irish potatoes 75@80c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes $1.00@1.10 per bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $2.50 ₩ bbl; crates 75@$1.00. Cabbage—Green Florida 1½@2c ₩ lb; Louisiana 1½; Charleston 1½.

Petroleum Markets.

Furnished by Commercial Oil Company:

Georgia Test	9½c	Peerless Water White	12½c
Prme white, 150.	10c	National Light	15c
W. W. Headlight	11c	White Rose Gasoline	12c
Red headlight	12c		

Now, just you try a glass of Fruit-a-Cade at Nunnally's.

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BONDS WANTED
Total Issues of CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER COMPANIES, ST. R. R. COMPANIES, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,
163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
15 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
70 State St., BOSTON.
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ATLANTA MORTGAGES,
Bearing 7 per cent semi-annual interest,
Secured by choice city real estate,
On hand for sale.
Full information furnished on request.
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Offices: 30, 31 and 32 Gould Building.

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F. W. MILLER & CO., (Established 1870)
Capital and partners procured for merchants and others desiring to extend their business. Business plants, mills, manufactories and meritorious inventions sold rapidly without publicity. Persons seeking business advised of reliable opportunities. F. W. Miller & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, 2 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. mch30-1y-fin pge

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Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

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41 Broad St. cor. Alabama St. Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Corresondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
29 East Alabama Street.
Room 7. Gate City Bank Building

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 6, 1892.—Teresa A. Kenney, administratrix of M. J. Kenney, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
apr-7-3m. thur.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon, positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric-lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.
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BALLARD HOUSE.
A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.
One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan29-d1y

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Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
Capital, $150,000. Charter Liability, $300,000.
Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent, if left 60 days, 4 per cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months. 1y

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The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.
CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.
Capital, $150,000. Undivided Profits, $30,000.
TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, $330,000.
A general banking business transacted.
Superior advantages for handling collections.
Commercial paper discounted at current rates.
Loans made on marketable collaterals.
Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.
Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months; 4½ per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months
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feb 26 d 1y

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GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS .... $300,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.
Boxes to rent at from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follwos: Issues Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodations limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

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THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CITY DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.
Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent perannum if left 12 months. nov21-d1y fin pg

ASTOUNDING PRICES.
M. RICH & BROS.
Clearing Sale This Week
—OF—
Furniture and Carpets.
A Rich Selection of Goods.

$2.25 Chairs at $1.25
$4.00 " " $2.00
$6.00 " " $3.25

$50 Sideboards at $25
$65 " " $35
$75 " " $45

$12.50 Hatracks at $6.50
$25 " " $12.50
$50 " " $25

$15 Couches at $7.50
$27.50 " " $15

MATTINGS.
Good assortment at 10c a yard.
25c Mattings at 15c.
35c " " 20c.
50c " " 30c.
Hemp Carpets
Only 10c a yard.

$25 Bedroom suits $12.50
$30 " " $15
$35 Cheval mirror Bedroom suits at $20.
$75 Bedroom suits $45
$85 Parlor suits at $45
Office Furniture,
Our assortment of desks and chairs is very large and prices the same ratio as those given above.

CARPETS.
40c Ingrains at 25c
60c " " 45c
Extra super Ingrains 55c
All Wool " 65c
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
Tapestry Brussels 50c
Best grades " 65, 75c
Body " 90, $1
RUGS.
An imense lot of rugs all sizes at your own price.

See for Yourself the Values We Offer THIS WEEK.
M. RICH & BROS.
54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street.

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NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET.
The choicest and most palatable fare in the city. Ice cream parlors for ladies a specialty.
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Wholesale and retail. Get our prices before placing your orders. Office and yards 349 Decatur street. Telephone 1119, Atlanta, Ga. may29—4t

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Hiram Walker & Sons
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When you can get Canadian Club at bua a small advance in price? Wholesale depot: Bluthenthal & Bickart, "B & B," 44 and 46 Marietta street, 'Phone 378.

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(WORCESTERSHIRE)
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Beware of Imitations;
see that you get Lea & Perrins'
Lea & Perrins
Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

Receiver's Sale.

Planing Mill Men Take Notice.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the Honorable Marshall J. Clarke, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, I will sell upon the premises of W. and A. R. R., between Fuller and Foundry streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 22d day of June, 1892, all the property of LaFontaine & Ellis, consisting of lumber, horse, mule, wagon, buggy and accounts of said firm, also the following described machinery:

One 24 Single Surfacer, one No. 6 saw arbor, table and counter, one 10 4-side moulder, one 7-foot swing saw, one 20-inch lathe, counter, shears and tools, one emory grinder and counter shaft, one Eureka scroll saw, one 36 inch band saw, one 14 inch wood lathe counter, shaft and shears, one double-head shaper, one Dado machine. The above machinery sold subject to a lien of seven hundred and three dollars and seventy-one cents, ($703.71) of the Hall & Brown Wood-Working Machine Company, with interest, also one Norris pulley machine and iron clad building boiler and engine, shaftings and pulley, office desk and furniture, iron safe, drawing table, chairs, etc. Said property open to inspection at any time by calling upon the undersigned.

Any one contemplating going into the planing mill business now is the opportunity of a life time. A first-class new plant to be bought at your own price. The purchaser can no doubt make suitable terms with the lien creditors for time upon the machinery if desired. Sale positive. Terms cash.

D. E. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
LAFONTAINE & ELLIS.

june 7—to june 22

Receiver's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—In pursuance to a decree of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, passed on May 14, 1892, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, at Fulton courthouse, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Tuesday, July 5, 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the complete plant of the OGLETHORPE MANUFACTURING CO., comprising a tract of land in the 16th district of originally Henry, now DeKalb county, Georgia, part of lot No. 16, containing 19 121-1000 acres, described as follows: Beginning at a stone pillar under the bridge over South river and running north 53 1-2 degrees, east 12 30-100 chains to a stake; thence north 36 1-2 degrees, west 11 37-100 chains to a stake; thence south 71 degrees, west 16 chains to the river; thence south 10 degrees, east 2 40-100 chains; thence south 54 degrees, east 13 65-100 chains to the beginning point, together with the right at all times to draw from South river on the premises above described by means of dams, water courses, pipes or other mechanical appliances, as much water as will pass through an orifice or gauge, which gauge shall be made of wood or iron, having an opening area of not less than seven square feet, or 1,008 square inches, and shall be placed not less than four feet below the surface of the water in the race way or dam, and the dam shall be so constructed that there shall be a fall or head of water not less than twenty-five feet between the surface of the water in the dam and the surface of the water in the tail race below the water wheel, and the said dam shall be kept in repairs by said Oglethorpe Manufacturing Company, and the parties owning land on the opposite side or using water from said dam; the expense attending said repairs to be equally divided between said company and said other parties. Said land has on it the cotton mills and machinery held by said company.

The improvements on said land consist of a

Cotton Yarn Mill.

A plant with 3,888 spindles and preparation complete in main building, which is a frame building 79x110 feet, two and one-half stories in height, and covered with iron; picker room 20x60 feet, detached; ware or store room 20x60 feet, detached; ware or store room 20x60 feet, forty feet distance from picker room; large tank, supplying picker room and factory sprinklers, and eleven operatives 'tenement houses.

The terms of the sale will be one-third cash and the balance in two equal payments due respectively at six and twelve months, for which notes bearing 7 per cent interest will be taken, the purchaser having the privilege of paying all cash. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the court. The purchasers will become a party to the suit only for the purpose of collecting the purchase money and he will be required to insure the property to the amount of the unpaid purchase price. For full particulars address, M. M. WELCH, Receiver, No. 8 E. Wall street.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17, 1892.
may 19 6-t thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. William J. Speairs has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Ellis E., Nellie and Roy L. White, minors, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. Thomas W. Latham has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Lunie Brooks, minor, under the age of fourteen. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. James J. Meador, guardian of Newton E. Meador, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, June 8, 1892. The appraisers appointed upon application of Sarah Carlisle, widow of Moses Carlisle, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next July term of this court, why said application should not be granted. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23-30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Fred B. Johnston has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Lula S. Johnston, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june9-16-23-30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Ella R. Kidwell, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in July next, unless valid objection is made thereto. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june9-16-23-30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Richard H. Petty is a minor resident of said county, under the age of fourteen years, and no person has applied for guardianship for said minor, and that it is necessary that a guardian should be appointed, and that said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in July next, unless valid objection is made thereto. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june9-16-23-30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, June 8, 1892. To Bessie Murdock and Nellie Kimball, heirs-at-law of John C. Kimball, deceased, who reside out of said state: E. G. Willingham having applied for an order requiring the administrator of said deceased to make titles to land you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next July term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in July next, as said application will then be heard. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. R. B. Hicks, administrator of Henry Irby, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9—3m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. William J. Speairs, administrator of Emily Pinckhard, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. W. A. Haynes, administrator cum testamento annexo of Reuben Haynes, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892. Odessa S. Payne as administratrix of Benjamin F. Payne, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—William E. Dunn, executor of will of Martha E. Horton, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun9-3m fri.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Lovick P. Baker, administrator of Teresa Baker, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun9-3m. fri.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Hyatt M. Patterson, administrator of Eliza J. Rousseau, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun9-3m fri.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Anton L. Kontz, guardian of Fred Seltzer, represents that he has fully didischarged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun 9-16 23 30-

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Albert Watts has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Susan Freeman, deceased. This is therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun 9-16 23 30-

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1892.—Martin L. Miles has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James F. Miles, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun9 16 23 30

For Fence or Stock Law.

Oak Grove and Buckhead Districts.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, Atlanta, June 8, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 1160th—Oak Grove—and of the 722d—Buckhead—districts, of said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454 and 1455 of the code of Georgia, known as the stock law, in said districts, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in each of said districts, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days notice of said election will be given. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june9-d20d

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 6, 1892.—Henry Miller, administrator of Simon Freeman, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
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COUNTY.—Ordinary's
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CALHOUN, Ordinary.

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COUNTY.—Court of
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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

COUNTY—Ordinary's
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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

COUNTY—Court of
une 8, 1892. To Bee-
Kimball, heirs-at-law
deceased, who reside
G. Willingham having
requiring the adminis-
to make titles to land
be and appear at the
court, to be held on
ly next, as said appli-
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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

COUNTY—Ordinary's
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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

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W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

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COUNTY.—Ordinary's
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ALHOUN, Ordinary.

Stock Law.

ckhead Districts.

COUNTY—Ordinary's
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tions 1449, 1450, 1451,
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s, an election will be
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or "Stock Law" will be
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election will be given.
ALHOUN, Ordinary.

COUNTY.—Ordinary's
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notify all persons con-
if any they can, on
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W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

JUDGE SPEER

Decides the Ownership of the Ocean Steamship Stock,

WHICH IS RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL.

A Judicial Narrative, Which Traces the History of the Richmond and Danville's Attack on the Central.

Macon, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—That New England and Savannah Steamship stock will no longer remain in escrow with the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Macon. Judge Emory Speer has decided that the receiver of the Central railroad is the proper person to take charge of that stock.

In its place the receiver will deposit a certificate for the sum of $173,575.29 with the Savings Bank and Trust Company.

The conclusion of the lengthy decision rendered by Judge Speer this morning is as follows:

The court, therefore, while not proposing at this time to make a final accounting as to this matter between the parties at issue, holds, as a matter of law, that the account as presented by the Danville company, except as to the Mobile and Girard item, is not entitled to the security of this pledge. This appears, from a construction of the lease, of the written contract, and from the face of the account itself; and the pledge being largely in excess of the value necessary to secure the Mobile and Girard claim—even in its largest statement—the court will direct that the receivers execute and deposit, in lieu of 4,995 shares of the New England and Savannah Steamship stock, a receiver's certificate for the sum of $173,575.29, with interest thereon, and if on the final accounting the Danville company will present and prove other claims for which this pledge would be equitably liable, the court will in its decree secure such claims by a lien on all the properties of the Central equivalent in dignity and effect to the pledge itself. The stock in question will be delivered to the receivers.

Let order be taken accordingly.

The decision in full is one of the most interesting that has yet been issued from the bench in this remarkable and famous case. It is as follows:

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia. H. M. Comer, et al., Receivers for the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, versus the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in Equity. Proceedings by the Receivers to Recover Assets Belonging to the Trust. Lawton & Cunningham, Denmark, Adams & Adams, of Counsel for the Movant. Henry Jackson, contra. Speer, Judge.

The proceeding in this motion belongs to the equity cause of Rowena M. Clarke versus the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, et al. It is supplementary to a proceeding heretofore instituted by the receivers to effect the restoration of 4,995 shares of Savannah and Boston Steamship Company's stock, which are a part of the securities to which the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia claim the title. The prior proceeding was merely a rule requiring the respondents to show cause, in a summary way, why the stock in question should not be immediately and unconditionally delivered into the control of the receivers. The respondents answered that rule, and, the issues presented by the rule and answer, after thorough and exhaustive argument, were determined by the court on the sixth day of May, of this year. The substance of the decision may be understood by the following extract from the opinion filed. After stating that the lease had been abandoned; that the controversy could not, therefore, be settled by arbitration, as the lease provided; that the Danville company, therefore, did not have an equitable right to insist that the stock should be held in escrow until it could be arbitrated—arbitration being impossible—and that the Central company and the receivers did not have the right to insist, by a summary proceeding like that before the court, that the stock should be immediately and unconditionally restored to the receivers, the court continued:

"When the receivers were appointed they found a condition existing. The stock was in escrow to await the settlement of a controversy. It may be true also that the conditions upon which the deposit was made are in controversy; and, while that controversy may not be determined by arbitration, the Central can take no more advantage of that impossibility than the Danville. The court must determine the controversy, if it is not otherwise adjusted." After stating the jurisdiction of the court to do this, we continued:

"The proceeding now before the court is not adequate to finally settle the equities which the parties claim on the one hand and on the other, with relation to this stock, and the court, therefore, as speedily as possible, and upon proper procedure, will determine the proper ownership of this stock."

On the 27th of May, H. M. Comer, chairman of the board of receivers, presented the application which is now under consideration. This was intended to be the "proper procedure" referred to in the foregoing extract from the opinion of the court. This appears from the language used in the petition now before the court. That petition also contains the following important averments:

"Wherefore your petitioner now shows to the court that the Richmond and Danville company has not the slightest claim or shadow of right to said stock, and that the receivers of this court are alone entitled to the same, and that they need the immediate possession and use thereof for the proper conduct of the trust committed to them. As heretofore shown this stock is the property of the Ocean Steamship Company and was deposited with the Central Trust Company by the Central Railroad Company directors to abide an arbitration under the lease of the liability of the latter company to the Danville company for a claim of $844,000, which represented, as the Danville company allege, the amount of outstanding bills for current and operating expenses of the Central railroad due at the time the Danville company took possession under the lease and paid by that company. There has never been the slightest foundation for the claim. The sixteenth article of the lease expressly provides that the lessee is to take possession of the Central railroad as a "running road" and receive all cash on hand and credits and balances due to it and assume and pay all outstanding bills for current and operating expenses due by it. In point of fact the Danville company, when it assumed possession under the lease, received from said Central Railroad Company in cash and materials an amount quite equal to said claim of $844,000. This claim was first made by said Danville company just before the Central and Southwestern dividends, which were to be paid as a part of the rental of the property, were due. Directors of the Danville company to whom, as members of their executive committee, the matter was referred, have admitted, as petitioner is informed and believes, that the claim could not be maintained and that the receivers are entitled to said stock. Inasmuch, therefore, as the claim on account of which only was this stock deposited or impounded is palpably unfounded, unjust and unconscionable, your petitioner respectfully submits to the court that the receivers are now entitled to the possession of said stock without regard to any question of accounting between the Central railroad and the Richmond and Danville companies; and with reference to the matter of accounting your petitioner charges that said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is indebted to the said Central Railroad Company in a very large amount, that it has received in actual money as the result of its operation of said Central railroad a very large sum in excess of its entire disbursements and payments, that said sum will probably approximate, if it does not reach, $400,000; that said Richmond and Danville company is otherwise largely indebted to said Central Railroad Company and upon a fair accounting petitioner believes that the amount of said indebtedness in favor of said Central Railroad Company against said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will approximate, if it does not reach, the sum of $2,000,000.

Wherefore petitioner prays for an order directing that said New England and Savannah Steamship Company stock be at once delivered to your petitioner, as chairman of said board of receivers, by the said Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Macon.

Upon consideration of this application, in view of the importance and significant character of its sworn averments, the court at once issued a rule nisi, calling on the Danville company to show cause on the — day of June, why the application should not be granted. It appearing to the court, however, that upon a hearing of this character either party would be entitled to examine witnesses and submit evidence according to the rules in equity, provided parol evidence was admissable, the court incorporated in its order a provision authorizing either party to introduce on the hearing oral or documentary evidence; but it appeared on the hearing of the application, that evidence by parol was not admissable or competent. The questions in controversy all depended upon the construction by the court of two contracts, both of which were entirely in writing, and both entirely without ambiguity. For this reason, evidence by parol, offered on the part of the movant, was excluded, and the court restricted its attention to the terms of the lease and other documentary evidence showing the contracts above referred to. All this evidence had been offered and admitted without objection on other hearings in the same cause, between the same parties. Much of it had been introduced by both parties, and all of it is authenticated evidence in the cause.

The history of the transactions relating to the lease of the Georgia Central properties by the Richmond and Danville Railroad is well known, and was perhaps stated with sufficient fullness by this court in the case of the Central Trust Company vs. the receivers, etc., 49 federal report, page —, a decision rendered in this cause upon another issue. This lease contains certain clauses which are vitally necessary to an accurate understanding of the question now presented. In its statement of the miscellaneous property of the Central company, on page 5 of the lease, there is mentioned the "entire stock of the New England and Savannah Steamship Company—value, $500,000." Article fourth of the lease, on page 14, provides: "It is further covenanted and agreed that all of the aforesaid stocks and bonds shall remain in the custody, care and control of the said Central company, which company shall collect all dividends, interest and income arising therefrom, and pay the same over to the said Pacific company, its successors or assigns, as is herein provided." Article sixteenth of the lease provides, in its second clause: "The said Pacific company"—and wherever the word "Pacific" is used in the lease the words "Richmond and Danville" should be used—"its successors or assigns, shall assume and settle all running accounts of operation, salaries, wages, supplies, car mileage, freight and ticket balances, that may be in existence when the property hereby demised is turned over, and shall receive all balances arising on such accounts or due by agents or other transportation lines, at that time, to the said Central company, its leased and operated lines; the intention being that the said Pacific company, its successors or assigns, shall take possession of said leased property as a running road, providing for its current and other expenses and receiving such cash and credits as may be then due and payable for current operations." Article tenth of the lease provides: "And hereby covenants and agrees that the Pacific company will pay to the Central company as rental the following obligations:

"On all roads now leased, at the times and according to the terms provided in said leases, including the payment of such dividends and fixed charges as may be therein guaranteed."

Section fourth of said article provides: That the Pacific company shall pay an amount equal to 7 per centum per annum upon the capital stock of the Central company, now aggregating $7,500,000, to-wit: $262,500, being 3 1-2 per cent, payable on or before the twentieth day of December of each and every year, and a like amount on the 20th of June of each and every year.

It appears on pages 2 and 3 of the lease that the Southwestern Railroad Company of Georgia is one of the leased lines. It also appears that, in consideration of the lease of this last mentioned road, the Central became obliged to pay the semi-annual dividend in December and June of each year, of not less than 7 per centum per annum on the par value of the stock.

From a consideration of these clauses, the court is enabled, without any difficulty whatever, to arrive at what appears to be the unmistakable conclusion, that the Central railroad, by the terms of the lease, was entitled to retain control and custody of all of its securities, such as the steamship stock involved in this controversy. It further appears that the lessee company was plainly obliged to "assume and settle all running accounts of operation, salaries, wages, supplies, car mileage, freight and ticket balances," that were in existence when the leased property was turned over to them. It is equally as clear that they were obliged to pay the rental semi annual dividends on the capital stock of the Central and Southwestern Railroad Companies, which semi-annual dividends were due and payable in June and December. Now, what does the documentary evidence prove to have been the conduct of the Danville company in the presence of these plain and unquestionable obligations of their contract of lease itself? As we have seen, it is not needful to refer to any testimony about which there can be dispute. The contemporaneous telegrams and letters speak the truth of the transaction, satisfactorily and with an unerring precision which the memory of a witness could not compass, however intelligent or truthful that witness might be.

On December 26th the assistant cashier of the Central Railroad Bank telegraphs the treasurer of the Richmond and Danville railroad as follows:

"Under instructions from Mr. Cunningham, cashier, I am forwarding today checks drawn on you, in favor of the Hanover National bank, for account of the following payments:

"Balance due on Central railroad dividend	$ 59,063 50
"On account of certificates of indebtedness	100,000 00
"On account of Southwestern dividend	40,000 00
"On account of Southwestern dividend	25,000 00
"On account of Southwestern dividend	116,688 50

"All of which are referred to in his letter of the 11th instant to you. Yours truly,

"A. C. ULMER, Assistant Cashier."

In reply to this telegram there came the following:

"New Yorw, December 27, 1891.—T. M. Cunningham, Cashier, Etc.—Understand that you are not to draw drafts until I wire you; they are ordered by executive committee.

"JOHN A. RUTHERFORD,
"Vice President."

The commanding tenor of this message is noteworthy if Cunningham is to be regarded as the officer of an independent corporation.

It is to be observed that all of these sums were due in December, and that the telegrams were sent in late days of that month.

On December 28th, it appears that A. J. Rauh, treasurer, supplemented his telegram by the following imperative instructions to Mr. Cunningham, cashier at Savannah:

"I am ordered by the executive committee to direct you to wire Hanover National bank at once to hold drafts mentioned in your letter of December 26th, until further orders. Answer. A. J. RAUH."

It will be perceived that the executive committee of the Danville does not request but directs the cashier of the Central.

To which Mr. Cunningham replied: "Have drawn checks Saturday for about one-half, predicated on their payment.

"T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier."

We now advance to December 29th, at 10 a. m. The month of December is nearly gone. The Danville company have but little more than two days in which to comply with their most important obligations, in consideration of which between forty and fifty millions of property, with all of its income and profits, have been delivered into their control—obligations upon which thousands of innocent people depend for their maintenance, and the credit of a great railroad system for it integrity. It is not surprising, therefore, that President E. P. Alexander, of the Central company, shall take charge of the correspondence. He sends this telegram:

"Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1891.—10 a. m., Central time.—General Sam Thomas, New York city. Delay in payment of our drafts authorized last week upon agreement about securities; will immediately destroy our credit and authorize Speyer to call loan. See message to Rutherford. I cannot too strongly urge their payment."

General Samuel Thomas, it appears from the record, was a director of the Danville company. He answered:

"General E. P. Alexander, President.—Telegram received. When you were with us on Saturday, you ought to have notified us that you proposed to deposit those drafts immediately. It is not usual between friendly business interests for drafts to be deposited without the attachment of 'no protest.' You also failed to deposit the stock to protect the Richmond and Danville for advances. If the Central railroad officers will render us the assistance, which we think we have a right to expect from them, advances will be made to meet their obligations. If they will wire the Central Trust Company placing New England stock subject to our order as security for the advances you require for dividend and interest, the advances will be made.

"SAMUEL THOMAS."

It will be observed that General Thomas uses the word "advances" as if the Danville was under an obligation merely to lend the Central money, and he speaks of advances which will be made to meet the obligations of the Central. President Alexander was demanding not an advance, but payment, and payment—not of obligations of the Central, but of the Richmond and Danville. The Central had transferred its entire property and assets to the Richmond and Danville, retaining nothing save the right to control certain securities, and default was about to be made, not upon any obligation of the Central, but upon the default of the Danville to pay certificates of indebtedness, of rental dividends, which it had assumed as the consideration by which they had obtained the Central properties, with their incomes and profits. To this telegram President Alexander replies, the same date:

"General Samuel Thomas, New York.—We did notify Rutherford and gave him written memorandum Thursday after talk with you. He did not ask 'no protest'; said he was ready to meet them. I have reported to our board security in escrow, which is all I can do under terms of lease.

"Delay in payment is in plain violation of lease, which provides arbitration of differences. I am willing to do anything legal but cannot part with securities, for which I am responsible. Every hour's delay invites trouble. Rumors already here from New York.

"E. P. ALEXANDER, President."

Mr. James Swann, another director of the Danville, now appears in the correspondence. He sends President Alexander the following telegram:

"You will have to place the steamship stock with the Danville as security for the money you need. They now refuse to take it in escrow. They repudiate about understanding you had with them. Answer.

"JAMES SWANN."

To which President Alexander replies:

"The lease does not permit us to part with securities. It provides arbitration differences. Protest against its violation. Am willing to do anything legal."

He again telegraphs Swann:

"Drafts were authorized. Delay in payment is ruin. Will permit Speyer to call loan and will destroy our credit in two days. Please take matter up immediately and wire."

On the same date, to Rutherford, vice president, Alexander demands immediate arbitration between the Central and lessees, and states he will wire his case to Pat Calhoun (another director) who has instructions to name arbitrator.

On the same date he sends this telegram:

"Pat Calhoun, 80 Broadway, New York City: I call on you and other New York directors to protest against non-payment our drafts, as default on lease. It provides arbitration differences. I am willing to put securities in escrow. Board meets tomorrow.

"E. P. ALEXANDER, President."

To which Mr. Calhoun replies:

"Swann informs me Thomas directly repudiates statement that he agreed for you to put stock in Central Trust Company, and now declines to let the Richmond and Danville pay any money unless this stock is given as absolute security. It is very important that you should come here by first train."

This gentleman again telegraphs President Alexander on December 30th:

"Am arranging to take care of payments tomorrow" (the last day on which the payment can be made) "with leading banking houses. Get authority to give security for loan to pay our Central fixed charges. Don't turn over steamship stock to Danville until you hear again. PAT CALHOUN."

To this telegram President Alexander replies:

"Savannah, Ga., December 30th, 1891.—Our board will positively not give sesurities to the Richmond and Danville pending adjustment of accounts. The responsibility entirely theirs. We repudiate it. Need $700,000. If cannot borrow that no use borrowing, but wait arbitration, which can be forced soon. Speyer's consent necessary to borrow. This amount does not include Central dividend to Richmond and Danville."

On the same date Mr. Calhoun telegraphs President Alexander:

"Danville executive committee positively declines to advance any more money unless the Central puts up steamship stock to secure further advances. Rutherford has instructions to wire you results of action. Your board should authorize you immediately to borrow the money necessary to meet your maturing obligations either from Richmond and Danville or from any other source. All the Central directors here have stated this action of the Danville is clear breach of lease, but we are in a position where we have got to face a default tomorrow or provide for these payments. In this view there is nothing left for us to do but to take care of our interest and rental obligations."

The court will farther not pursue through this lengthy telegraphic correspondence the almost frenzied efforts of the president of the Central Railroad and Banking Company to protect his trust, and at the same time to prevent a default upon the obligations of the Richmond and Danville to it. The following telegram, however, from John H. Inman, of December 30th, will be serviceable:

"I strongly advise you have your board meeting early in the day tomorrow and that you get full authority to borrow on your unpledged securities sufficient money to meet the Central's fixed charges and obligations January 1st. Show this to H. T. Inman and Howell and ask them to support it. I heartily condemn the action of the Richmond and Danville executive committee in declining to stand up to the terms of (the next word is obscure, but it must mean lease.) It would not have occurred but for my two weeks' illness. I am still unwell, but may possibly get down town tomorrow.

"JOHN H. INMAN."

John H. Inman, it appears from the record, was the president of the Richmond and Danville Company, and his condemnation of the action of the executive committee is not without its significance. On the same date General Samuel Thomas restates the position of the executive committee in the following telegram:

"General E. P. Alexander, Savannah, Ga.—Your dispatch and letter received. The position of the Danville board is that they have already made large advances to the Georgia Central, as shown by their books, over the receipts, for which they are entitled to securities in your treasury. They offered you money to pay your dividend and all your charges, if you would furnish collateral to secure them. This I understood you refuse to do. This leaves the responsibility of default upon you and your board. The officers of the Richmond and Danville Company cannot use the funds of that company except in accordance with resolutions of the board and business principles. If you desired the payments made, it was only necessary to have placed the steamship stock as collateral for the advances. I urge upon you that it is your duty to do it promptly. A telegram from you to the Central Trust Company is all that is needed. SAMUEL THOMAS."

In view of the terms of the lease, it is impossible for the court to perceive any merit in this statement. There is nothing in the contract or lease which justifies the Richmond and Danville Company in insisting that the receipts from the leased lines shall equal or surpass what Thomas calls "large advances;" nor is there the slightest color for his claim to the securities of the Central. The dividends and the charges were due from the Danville and not from the Central. The Danville took the property as a "running road," and agreed to assume and settle all running accounts of operation, without other exception or qualification, and to take all balances which might be due. In addition, the Danville agreed to pay all charges and dividends, and we find that Thomas is incorporating into the lease the new provision that the Danville need only make these payments if the Central will provide for them by depositing collateral securities. It appears, however, that the Richmond and Danville executive committee was in entire harmony with Thomas in his views. The following resolution was telegraphed on December 30th, by Rauh to Alexander:

"Whereas, This company has advanced to the Central railroad of Georgia over nine hundred thousand dollars for bills and accounts contracted prior to 1891,

Resolved, That the vice president be and he is hereby instructed to make no further advances unless the New England and Savannah steamship stock is deposited with this company to secure such further advances, with the privilege of using said stock, in providing for such advances."

To this Alexander replies:

"Please immediately inform the executive committee that this company denies that the amounts referred to are chargeable to this company under the lease, except the one item Mobile and Girard extension, $120,000, against which the company has claim admitted in November by your auditor of about equal amount. All other items are chargeable to the lease under article 16. This company demands the earliest possible arbitration of this question. It also claims that the lessee has no right under the lease or in equity to demand possession or use of these securities pending arbitration. It has already agreed to hold or put securities in escrow and now renews the offer. Arbitration can be had immediately, the steamship stock being meanwhile placed at the disposal of the arbitrators.

"E. P. ALEXANDER, President."

And to Thomas he again telegraphs:

"As this company denies its liability for the advances referred to under the plainest provisions of the lease, it is entitled to an arbitration, which it has already demanded. It has repeatedly offered to put security in escrow to abide result of arbitration and now renews the offer. It would be in violation of terms of lease and of business principles to surrender securities in advance of arbitration. We might not be able to recover them.

"E. P. ALEXANDER, President."

It now appears from the correspondence that the resolution of President Alexander to protect the securities and to insist upon the terms of the lease had its effect. We find that on December 31st Samuel Thomas telegraphs him as follows:

"Your last offer with reference to placing stock in escrow, is accepted. Your telegrams and letters will be deposited with Mr. Olcott. SAMUEL THOMAS."

This telegram was received by President Alexander at Savannah at 10:30 o'clock a. m. At 1:35 o'clock p. m., a telegram was received from A. J. Rauh, assistant secretary:

"I am directed by the executive committee to say that your agreement in telegram of yesterday to this committee to put the securities in escrow at the Central Trust Company is accepted, and on receipt of this wire them to the effect that the stock is to be held in escrow pending settlement of the accounts and advances between your company and the Richmond and Danville. Wire both Central Trust Company and me your answer immediately. Executive committee has also directed that your interest and dividend payments will be met, relying upon your compliance with this agreement.

"A. J. RAUH, Assistant Secretary."

To which President Alexander replies:

"Your message received. Two hours ago, on receipt of message from General Thomas, I wired as follows to Olcott, president: 'Please hold in escrow 4,995 shares of stock of New England and Savannah Steamship Company, with blank power of attorney attached, in accordance with telegrams or letters which will be deposited with you by the Richmond and Danville board or General Thomas.' If the Danville board desires more formal written agreement, signed and sealed, have it prepared and forward by mail."

It thus appears that the stock was deposited in escrow by Alexander in accordance with the correspondence, which has been carefully gone over, and from this correspondence it appears that it was deposited to await arbitration under the lease, to determine whether the Central Railroad and Banking Company was liable for the account of $840,000, which was in existence at the time when these properties were turned over to the lessee, to-wit: on the first day of June, 1891. A full and explicit statement of this account appears in the record, sworn to by the officers of the Danville company. The court has carefully examined this statement. It is plain and unambiguous, and except the one item relating to the Mobile and Girard extension, it is all without exception included in the running accounts of operation in existence when the property was turned over, which the lessees assumed and undertook to settle. This appears from the language and items of the account. The court, therefore, holds that the Central company was not liable to pay the accounts presented by this statement, and it follows that the Danville executive committee had no right to exact from it, under threat of refusing to pay their own obligations, the pledge of the securities of the Central, to meet a debt which they themselves were obliged, by their written contract, to pay. The charge for the Mobile and Girard extension is, in the present state of the proceedings, fairly in doubt. President Alexander, while admitting it was not covered by the sixteenth article of the lease, also insisted that the Central had an adequate off-set to it. Be this as it may, in the present state of the case, the court will protect the Danville by equitably preserving the integrity of the Central's pledge to secure that amount. It is stated in the Danville account to be $173,575.29. President Alexander states it to be $120,000. The court will, however, out of abundant caution secure the Danville company in the full amount of their charge, leaving all questions of amount and liability to be settled by the final decision. The court, finding as a matter of law, from the face of the account, and from the construction of the contracts, that the Danville company has presented no other claim for which it has the right to exact a pledge from the Central, and having indicated our purpose to secure it in the claim it has, will dispose of the stock now on deposit subject to its order, in accordance with what it understands to be its duty as a court of equity, to the trust in the hands of the receivers. It is advised that the control of this stock is absolutely essential—indeed, vital—to the well-being of the trust. In value, the stock is said to approximate a million dollars. It is certainly worth $500,000. Surely it would be inequitable to allow the Danville company to impound these great values in pawn to secure their comparatively small and disputed claim, when it is in the power of the court to amply secure them, and, at the same time, by the use of this valuable asset of the trust, to preserve it from ruin. Besides, the original pledge was made with a view to immediate arbitration. The correspondence shows this plainly. The parties, indeed, were requested to state the case by telegraph, so urgent was the expectation of a prompt decision. The lease itself provided for an arbitration within ten days. In his argument, on the first rule, Mr. Lauterbach, of counsel for the Danville company, proposed an immediate investigation, and declared: "It is unfair that another day should elapse before measures are taken for it." Nearly a month had elapsed since that time, when the receivers filed this application. The urgency for an immediate decision is great. The interests of the Central receivership demand it and no harm can come to the Danville from it.

Death of Mrs. Barnes.

Union Point, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Joseph Barnes, one of our most prominent and loved ladies, died at her home here yesterday morning. Mrs. Barnes was a prominent member of the Baptist church here.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomness, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

You drink it once, and you'll always drink Fruit-a-Cade.

GOOD LUCK.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is often called the Good-Luck Baking Powder.

Owing to the fact that good luck always attends the use of Dr. Price's, it is not essential to use it the moment it is mixed nor is it required to have the oven always just so, as in the case with ammonia or alum powders. It is not luck after all, but the exact accuracy and care exercised in the preparation and combination of all the ingredients of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Competent chemists are employed to test the strength and purity of each ingredient. Nothing is trusted to chance. Hence; it is always uniform in its work.

House wives never fail to have "good luck" in making most delicious bread, biscuit, pastry and cakes that remain moist and sweet. Only Baking Powder that contains the white of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AN IDEAL SUMMER OUTFIT.

A cool coat and vest with a light pants, a feather-weight negligee, or a fine puff bosom shirt and a nice straw hat, to shade the eyes and face—what comfort there is in them. You don't know for what small outlay you may have all these until you get our prices.

Summer coats and vests in light weight serges, sicilians, alpacas.

Drap d'Etes, washable flannels and whipcords from $2.50 to $10.

Stylish light-weight pants from $3 to $10.

Straw hats, all shapes and grades, from 50 cents to $3.

Let's show you; we can surely please you.

EISEMAN & WEIL

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,

3 Whitehall St.

Can't Match It.

You may hunt the country over, and you'll find nowhere else such a complete line of men's furnishings, as we are now showing—dress shirts, neglige and puff-bosom shirts, summer underwear, summer vests, summer coats and vests, sashes, belts, bath robes and bathing suits, hosiery and neckwear—novelties in every line.

We are constantly adding to the variety and extent of every department, and no novelty of merit escapes us.

If you would have the newest and best things in men's apparel, it will pay you to give us at least a portion of your trade.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

Fine Furnishings and Hats, 18 Whitehall Street.

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PHAETONS.

Have just received large invoice in all styles and prices and can please the most fastidious.

Call and examine.

Standard Wagon Co.

OF GEORGIA,

38 AND 40 WALTON ST.

june9—d15t nol

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND RECEIVE A PRIZE

FIND YOUR WIFE AND FUTURE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Any one solving this puzzle and sending us 9 cents in postage stamps will receive a fine coin purse. Send us 15 cents in postage stamps, we will send you an elegant card case. Send us 19 cents in postage stamps and we will send you a beautiful morocco pocketbook. Send us $3 in currency and we will send you a 36-inch zinc Saratoga trunk. Send us $6 in currency and we will send you our $10 double hat box leather Saratoga trunk. Send us $9 and receive our fine $15 Bridal trunk. This offer holds good for 30 days only. Apply at once to the leading trunk and bag house of the south.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
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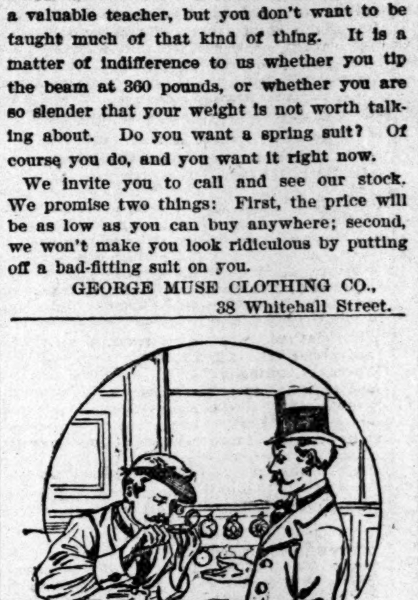
It's Not a Light Matter

to be saddled with a suit which looks as though it had met with an accident and dropped on the wrong party. Experience is a valuable teacher, but you don't want to be taught much of that kind of thing. It is a matter of indifference to us whether you tip the beam at 360 pounds, or whether you are so slender that your weight is not worth talking about. Do you want a spring suit? Of course you do, and you want it right now.

We invite you to call and see our stock. We promise two things: First, the price will be as low as you can buy anywhere; second, we won't make you look ridiculous by putting off a bad-fitting suit on you.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
38 Whitehall Street.



WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH IT?

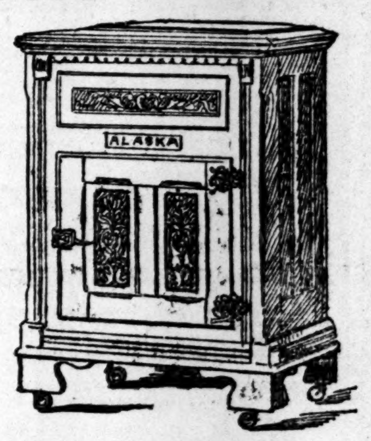
If you think there is anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it.

Don't let it go on ticking itself to destruction. A few particles of dust will in a week do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time. Any watch is well worth taking care of; the more your watch is worth, the better worth taking care of it.

We will make a specialty of watch repairing, and our charges are very moderate.

Have you seen the fine stock of diamonds and watches at the

A. L. DELKIN COMPANY.



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FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING

The qualities sought for in the refrigerator are Preservation of Perishable Food and an Economical Use of Ice.

The economical use of ice depends entirely upon the principle involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air.

Dry atmosphere and uniform temperature can be obtained only by a perfect circulation of the air in the Refrigerator, and its condensation in the ice chamber.

The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The Alaska possesses a provision chamber free from odor.

The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other refrigerator.

The Alaska is a dry-air refrigerator, and the best one ever patented.

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Hours: 10 to 1; 5 to 7. Telephone 185.
Night Calls at Office.

Notice.

We desire to say to persons wishing to place advertising in our "Want" column, that the price is made low purposely and the cash must accompany the order in every case.
THE CONSTITUTION.

PUT YOUR MONEY

WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Value.

The next thirty days we will sell our entire spring and summer stock of light Wool Suits for men, boys and children regardless of cost.

You know we do not keep shoddy or poorly-made clothing but will sell goods that we guarantee.

Our stock of underwear, neckwear, plain, fancy and outing shirts, bathing suits the best in the city.

From this date we will give a reduction of 10 per cent on all suits made in our Merchant Tailoring Department.

J. A. ANDERSON CLOTHING CO.

No. 41 Whitehall Street.

In effect Sunday May 29th, 1892.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)	
No. 43, from Monroe.......... 7 10 p m	No. 36, to Monroe.......... 7 35 am.
No. 41, from P'tsmouth.......... 9 a m	No. 38, to Portsmouth..........5 00 pm.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Savannah...7 45 am	To Savannah...... 7 20 am
From Jacksonville11 30 am	To Jacksonville 4 10 pm
From Savannah... 7 35 pm	To Savannah...... 7 10 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville*.. 7 00 pm	To Nashville*...... 8 10 am
From Marietta..... 8 20 am	To Chattanooga*.. 1 35 pm
From Rome ....11 05 am	To Rome.......... 3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*.. 1 15 pm	To Marietta.......... 5 30 pm
From Nashville*.. 6 40 pm	To Nashville*......... 7 40 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*...... 6 30 am	To Opelika*.......... 7 00 am
From West Point.11 30 am	To Montgomery*.. 4 15 pm
From Montg'm'y*12 20 pm	To West Point .... 5 05 pm
From Opelika*.... 6 05 pm	To Selma*.......... 11 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*.... 6 30 am	To Augusta*........ 8 00 am
From Covington.. 7 50 am	To Decatur.......... 8 55 am
From Decatur.... 9 55 am	To Clarkston ....12 10 pm
From Augusta*.... 1 00 pm	To Augusta*........ 2 45 pm
From Clarkston.... 1 55 pm	To Clarkston........ 3 15 pm
From Clarkston.... 4 35 pm	To Covington........ 6 20 pm
From Augusta*.... 5 45 pm	To Augusta*........11 15 pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)	
From Lula.......... 7 50 am	To Washington* ... 7 05 am
From Wash'gton*11 25 am	To Washington*...12 40 pm
From Wash'gton* 4 05 pm	To Lula.............. 5 15 pm
From Wash'gton* 10 30 pm	To Washington*.... 7 50 pm
‡From Lula Sun. 9 50 am	To Lula, Sundays.. 3 00 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)	
From Greenville*. 6 30 am	To Tallapoosa‡.... 3:00 pm
From Tallapoosa‡ 8 40 am	To Birmingham* 4:10 pm
From Tallapoosa‡10 30 am	To Tallapoosa‡.... 6:00 pm
From Birming'm*12 15 pm	To Greenville*.... 11:05 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y	
Cinc'n'ti & Chat*. 6 00 am	Brunswick & Jacksonville*.......... 6 30 am
J'ks'v'e & Sav'h*. 8 35 am	B'r'gh'am&Chat*. 1 00 pm
Bir'ng'h'm&Chat* 2 40 pm	Sav'nah, Brunsw'k & Jacksonville*. 7 00 pm
Bru'sw'k & Jacksonville*.......... 8 10 pm	Chat. & Cincin'ti*.10 55 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From F't Valley* 10 20 am	To Fort Valley*... 3 45 pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect May 15, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 58 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 p m	11 15 p m	5 05 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Newnan	5 34 p m	12 56 a m	6 46 p m	8 26 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 32 p m	2 11 a m	8 00 p m	9 30 a m
Ar W Point	6 57 p m	2 48 a m	8 35 p m	10 01 a m
Ar Opelika	7 40 p m	3 40 a m		10 45 a m
Ar Columbus				12 05 noon
Ar Motgomry	9 25 p m	6 00 a m		
Ar Pensacola	5 15 a m	1 10 p m		
Ar Mobile	3 15 a m	12 20 p m		
Ar N Orleans	7 45 a m	4 45 p m		
Ar HoustnTex	9 45 p m	7 07 a m		
TO [illegible] VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Montg'mry	9 30 p m	8 05 a m		
Ar S	11 20 p m	10 10 a m		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	7 45 am	8 25 pm		
Lv Mobile	1 05 pm	1 07 ngt		
Lv Pensacola		11 30 pm		
Ar Montgomery	7 55 pm	7 00 am		
Lv Selma	4 10 pm	5 15 am		
Lv Montgomery	11 30 am	7 00 am		
Ar Columbus	12 05 pm	12 05 am		11 45 am
Ar Opelika	2 10 am	9 00 am		2 05 pm
Ar West Point	2 48 am	9 38 am	5 00 am	2 53 pm
Ar LaGrange	3 25 am	10 05 am	8 35 am	3 27 pm
Ar Newnan	4 44 am	11 06 am	9 50 am	4 37 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 30 am	12 20 pm	11 20 am	6 05 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, General Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SHORT LINE TO Norfolk and Old Point, Va., and Columbia, S. C. New Line to Charleston, S. C.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 5, 1892.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND

No. 38 Daily	No. 36 Daily	Eastern Time Except at Atlanta	No. 43 Daily	No. 41 Daily.
5 00 pm	7 35 am	Lv... Atlanta...Ar	7 10 pm	9 00 am
		In PkSt'n.CityT'e.		
8 40 pm	11 03 am	Lv Athens ......Ar	5 45 pm	7 12 am
10 00 pm	12 15 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	4 30 pm	5 45 am
11 29 pm	1 42 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	3 23 pm	4 22 am
12 00 n't	2 14 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	2 51 pm	3 42 am
1 29 am	3 20 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Ar	1 45 pm	2 30 am
	3 25 pm	Lv... Clinton Ar	1 30 pm	
	4 16 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	12 38 pm	
	4 35 pm	Ar Prosperity Lv	12 22 pm	
	5 55 pm	Ar Columbia Lv	11 00 am	
	7 25 pm	Ar... Sumter Lv	9 43 am	
	10 20 pm	Ar Charleston Lv	6 50 am	
	9 23 pm	Ar Darlington Lv	7 12 am	
	12 30 am	Ar Wilmington Lv	10 10 pm	
3 23 am	4 56 pm	Ar... Chester ...Ar	11 42 am	12 30 am
4 12 am	5 41 pm	Ar Catawba Jc Ar	10 56 am	11 34 pm
5 10 am	6 35 pm	Ar... Monroe ...Lv	10 00 am	10 25 pm
	8 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Ar	7 18 pm	9 20 am
11 10 am		Ar...Raleigh.....Lv		4 15 pm
12 59 pm		Ar...Henders'n.Lv		2 18 pm
2 45 pm		Ar...Weldon......Lv		12 30 pm
5 50 pm		Ar.. Portsm'th.Lv		9 35 am
3 15 pm		Lv Weldon (a) Ar		12 10 n'n
5 30 pm		Ar Petersburg Lv		10 00 am
6 28 pm		Ar Richmond Lv		9 15 am
11 10 pm		Ar Wash'gton Lv		4 30 am
12 40 n't		Ar Baltimore Lv		2 50 am
3 45 am		Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv		12 03 n't
6 50 am		Ar New York Lv		9 00 pm
7 00 am		Ar Baltim're(b) Lv		7 00 am
10 47 am		Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv		4 41 am
1 20 pm		Ar New York Lv		2 10 pm
5 55 pm		Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar		9 10 am
5 10 am		Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv		11 16 am
8 00 am		Ar New York Lv		8 00 pm
6 00 pm		Lv P'm'th (w) Ar		8 00 am
6 30 am		Ar Wash'gton Lv		7 00 pm

(a) Via Atlantic Coast Line. (b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company.

Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid with through Pullman buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta Ga., and Portsmouth, Va. Outgoing Atlanta passengers take Edgewood avenue electric line direct for Inman Park station, last car leaving Edgewood avenue and Exchange place 4:35 p. m. and 7:20 a. m.; city time. Baggage should be ready to leave Edgewood avenue passenger station one-half hour before time of departure of trains, or Howard Transfer Company will check same at residence by leaving orders with G. L. Milledge, ticket agent, Edgewood avenue station. Pullman and railroad tickets can be secured at Edgewood avenue or Inman Park stations.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

R. H. PLANT, RECEIVER.

A. & R. R. F.

The Peach Crop at Fort Valley and Vicinity
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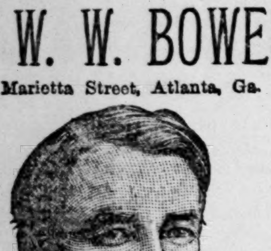

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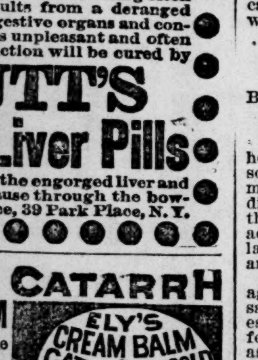

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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Wednesday, June 8, 1892.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Eagle and Phoenix M'f'g. Co., v. Belcher, Guardian. Banks and depositors. Charge of court. Notice. Guardian and ward. Before Judge Martin. Muscogee superior court.

1. The action being by a mother as guardian of her minor child, against a bank, to recover a deposit made by the grandmother of the child in its name, and the controlling questions being whether the money was furnished by the grandmother herself, or was a gift to the child from the mother and entrusted to the grandmother to be deposited, and whether the bank at the time it subsequently paid out the money on the grandmother's check had notice of the gift, and the evidence being positive and uncontradicted that it had such notice, a request to charge the jury, based in part upon the hypothesis that it did not have such notice, was rightly refused.

2. Whether, after such notice to the bank, the mother's assent to the payment of the money on the grandmother's check could rightly be inferred from a given state of circumstances, such as that the bank sent for the mother and she and the grandmother had a conversation about the deposit and the right of the grandmother to draw out the money, and she did not then or afterwards give notice to the bank that she still objected to any payment to the grandmother, she having previously given notice of her objection in express terms, was a question of fact for the jury, and not one of law for determination by the court.

3. The verdict was warranted by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed. Lumpkin, J., disqualified and not presiding.

Peabody, Brannon & Hatcher, for plaintiff in error.

Goetchius & Chappell, contra.

Glover v. The State. Criminal law. Gaming. Continuance. Witness. Evidence. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. Rockdale superior court.

1. It was not due diligence to procure the attendance of witnesses in behalf of one who stood charged by indictment with an offense, for him, on Friday before the court was to convene on Monday, to put in the hands of the sheriff of the county in which the indictment was pending, writs of subpena to be served on witnesses who resided in an adjoining county.

2. One of three gamblers engaged together in a game of cards played for money having declared during the progress or at the close of the game that he had lost a certain sum, naming it, the declaration was a part of the res gestae, and is admissible in evidence on the trial of another one of the gamblers, the witness who testifies to the declaration having been present, and seen the game played with the money staked, and knowing of his own knowledge that all three participated in the transaction.

3. The evidence was more than sufficient to warrant the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

A. C. Perry, for plaintiff in error.

John S. Candler, solicitor general, contra.

Grant v. The State. Criminal law. Indictment. Gaming. Jury. Witness. Evidence. Accomplice. Verdict. Before Judge McWhorter. Hancock superior court.

1. Courts will notice judicially that money is a thing of value. In an indictment for gambling, it is not necessary to allege that the money which was bet and played for was of any value.

2. On a trial in the county court upon an indictment transferred from the superior court the accused is not entitled to a jury of twelve, but to a jury of six; and the panel from which the trial jury is obtained is not one of twenty-four but is one of twelve men, the accused having four challenges and the state two. Code, sections 298, 299c.

3. The cases of Rooks v. The State, 65 Ga. 330, and Lassiter v. The State, 67 Ga. 739, uphold the discretion exercised by the court in allowing witnesses to testify after they had violated an order sequestering or separating the witnesses.

4. Where some of the persons named in the indictment as being those whom the accused played and bet with for money were present with others not named, and where the indictment alleges that the others were not known, a witness may testify that one of the named persons, together with others not named in the indictment, whose names he mentions, played and bet with the accused; and the evidence may take in any instance of such playing and betting which occurred within two years preceding the return of the bill of indictment.

5. The uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice is sufficient to warrant a conviction on an indictment for a misdemeanor. A request to charge the jury which connects matter which ought not to be charged with other matter, should be refused.

6. The answer of the county judge to the writ of certiorari not showing that the accused was absent when the verdict was returned, the petition, as to that ground, was unsupported by the answer.

7. There was no error in overruling the certiorari.

Judgment affirmed.

T. L. Reese and R. H. Lewis, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. M. Howard, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Northeastern Railroad Company v. Barnett. Before Judge Hutchins. Clarke superior court.

The verdict was warranted by the evidence, and was not contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed; cross-bill of exceptions dismissed.

Jacksons, Barrow & Thomas and A. J. Cobb, for plaintiff in error.

Lumpkin & Burnett, contra.

Little, administrator, v. Sexton. Attorney's lien. Notice. Before Judge Hutchins. Gwinnett superior court.

Under the act of 1873, (code, section 1989), the only notice necessary to a defendant in a pending action of the lien of the plaintiff's attorney on the suit and its proceeds for his fees in that case, is knowledge of the fact that the suit has been instituted and is pending. A settlement made directly with the plaintiff, though without other notice of the attorney's lien, will leave the defendant liable in the action to a recovery for the benefit of the attorney to the extent of his fees, if there was a cause of action between the parties; and the attorney may prosecute the suit and recover accordingly. The case of Haynes v. Perry, 76 Ga. 33, was affected by there being no traverse of the sheriff's return, and beyond that would be, in what was said touching actual notice, relevant only to a claim of lien for fees for services rendered in some case or cases other than the one from which the fund was realized.

Judgment affirmed.

S. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error.

Juhan & McDonald, contra.

Brown et al. v. Woodliff. Damages to crops. Life estate. Evidence. Before Judge Wellborn. Hall superior court.

1. Where the owner of land for the term of her own life sues for damage to crops by reason of the construction and maintenance of a mill-dam, and the evidence discloses that she did not cultivate the land and had no crops thereon, she cannot recover, although her adult son, by her license, did cultivate the land for his own benefit, had crops thereon, and they were damaged.

2. The action being also for permanent damages to the land, she might recover for the same to the extent which the value of her life estate was diminished by the permanent effects of the nuisance; but this could not be ascertained without evidence from which the jury could estimate the difference between the value of her estate before the land was injured and the value of it after the injury. The amount which it would cost to restore the land to its former condition would not be the measure of this difference.

The court erred in not granting a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

F. M. Johnson and S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiffs in error.

H. H. Dean, contra.

Sellers v. Shore. Partnership. Administration. Year's support. Before Judge Wellborn. Habersham superior court.

On the death of a partner, the title to the personal assets of the firm is cast upon the survivor, who is charged with the administration of the same, first for the payment of the partnership debts, and second for paying over the deceased partner's share in the surplus to his legal representatives. Unless there is a surplus, none of the assets constitute any part of the estate of the deceased, and consequently, they are not chargeable with the year's support allowed to his widow. That a sum of money, without specifying any fund from which it is to be raised, has been set apart to her by the ordinary in the method prescribed in section 2571 of the code, will not entitle her to recover it or any part of it from the surviving partner after he has duly administered all the assets by applying them to the partnership debts. Code, section 1907; Boone v. Sirrine, 38 Ga. 121.

Judgment affirmed.

C. H. Sutton, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

Lovingood et al. v. Roberts et al. Practice in the Supreme Court. Writ of error.

The writ of error not being such as is prescribed by statute, but on the contrary, consisting in part of a recital of facts which if true and of sufficient materially to be brought to this court should have been set out in the bill of exceptions, and embracing also a direction to the clerk to send up the charge of the court—something not specified in the bill of exceptions—the writ of error is dismissed.

Writ of error dismissed.

W. A. Teasley, P. P. DuPre and C. D. Phillips, for plaintiffs in error.

George R. Brown and J. E. Mozeley, contra.

Hackett v. The State. Criminal law. Burglary. Evidence. Before Judge Gober. Cobb superior court.

Though the evidence does not make a strong case of commission of burglary as compared with larceny from the house, yet it was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding that the offense had all the essential elements of burglary, and the court did not err in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

J. E. Mozeley, for plaintiff in error.

George R. Brown, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Hennington v. The State. Criminal law. Sunday freight train. Constitutional law. Before Judge Milner. Dade superior court.

The provision of section 4578 of the code making it a misdemeanor to run a freight train upon any railroad in this state on the Sabbath day is a regulation of internal police and not a regulation of commerce. It is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States even as to freight trains passing through the state from and to adjacent states, and laden exclusively with goods and freight received on board before the trains entered the state, and consigned to points beyond its limits. State v. Railroad Co., 24 W. Va. 783, approved; and the majority opinion in Norfolk & W. R. Co. v. Commonwealth, (Va.), 13 S. E. Rep. 340, disapproved.

Judgment affirmed.

W. U. & J. P. Jacoway and R. J. & J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

A. W. Fite, solicitor general, contra.

Kiser v. The State. Criminal law. Statutes. Injuring railroad car. Indictment. Before Judge Milner. Dade superior court.

1. After a given section of the code has been amended, a subsequent section which by its language and subject-matter forms a context thereto, is generally to be interpreted as though the amended section had originally read as it does after being modified by the amendment. But if a part of such subsequent section, by reason of its peculiar phraseology, cannot be accommodated by construction to the new reading of the amended section without a violent strain upon the words, then such paragraphs to be regarded as retaining its original sense and as unaltered by the amendment. Thus, section 4437 of the code having been amended by the act of 1875 by striking out the word "chartered" so as to make intrusion upon the constructed track of any railroad company of this state a misdemeanor, that part of the following section which makes it a felony wilfully and maliciously to destroy, injure, etc., "any vehicle, edifice, right or privilege granted by charter, and constructed for use under authority thereon," is unaffected by the amendment, inasmuch as the phraseology covers only such vehicles and edifices as have been constructed for use under the authority of a charter.

2. It follows from the foregoing that an indictment for felony which charges the accused with wilfully and maliciously injuring and damaging a car by shooting leaden balls into the same, the car forming at the time a part of a moving train upon a named railroad and being the property of a named railroad company, but does not allege that the company was chartered or had any chartered rights or privileges, or that the car was constructed for use under any charter, is fatally defective as an indictment based on said section 4438 of the code. The motion in arrest of judgment should have been sustained.

Judgment reversed.

B. T. Brock and R. J. & J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

A. W. Fite, solicitor general, contra.

Porter et al. v. The State. Practice in Supreme Court. Brief of evidence. Verdict. Before Judge Miller. Bibb superior court.

The evidence, as sent up to this court, being set out altogether by questions and answers, is not briefed as the law requires, and hence this court might affirm the judgment solely for that reason; but on a cursory examination it appears, as an additional reason, that the evidence warranted the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

M. G. Bayne and J. R. Cooper, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Turner v. The State. Criminal law. Indictment. Evidence. Before Judge Fish. Sumter superior court.

Where the bill of indictment was found at the May term, 1891, of the superior court, evidence which proves the commission of the offense on some day in 1891 not fixed or described so that the jury could ascertain whether it was before or after the finding of the bill of indictment, is not sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. The evidence being in this condition, there was cause for a writ of certiorari, and the court erred in refusing to sanction the petition. Chambers v. The State, 85 Ga. 220; Patton v. The State, 80 Ga. 714 (2).

Judgment reversed.

Hinton & Cutts, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor general, contra.

Lewis v. State. Criminal law. Seduction. Evidence. Conduct of counsel. Before Judge McWhorter. Hancock superior court.

1. In a trial for seduction it is not competent evidence on behalf of the state that the parents of the female alleged to have been seduced and the family generally were persons of good character and standing in the community. Even the character of the female herself is not competent evidence, except in rebuttal to evidence tending to impeach either her chastity as a woman or her veracity as a witness.

2. It is improper for the solicitor general, whilst a trial for seduction is in progress, to make out a bill of indictment for fornication against one of the defendant's witnesses who had just testified, and announce in the hearing of the jury that he intended to prosecute the witness for that offense.

Judgment reversed.

J. T. Jordan, T. M. Hunt and T. L. Reese, for plaintiff in error.

W. M. Howard, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Roberts Writes a Card.

Editor Constitution.—As my name and that of my son-in-law, Dr. J. B. Roberts, of Sandersville, Ga., have been freely used in your paper and other papers of this city as regards the purchase and sale of stamps I request that you publish the following. I ordered the stamps from the Sandersville postoffice, and so stated to Inspector Baird. I refused to say more only in the presence of witnesses. This he refused to consent to. Stamps can be bought wherever found for sale in city or town in the United States as the following letter will show:

"Washington, D. C., June 1, 1892.—Green B. Roberts, 224 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: In reply to yours of the 28th ultimo, you are informed that there is no law prescribing where any individual shall or shall not purchase postage stamps, or restricting his right, after purchasing, to sell the same; but where an individual or firm is using large quantities of postage stamps, it is considered that the stamps should properly be purchased at the postoffice within the delivery of which his or the firm's business is located. Very respectfully, A. D. HAZEN, "Third Assistant Postmaster General."

While in service of the Southern Express Company I have delivered many packages of stamps to business men in Atlanta, including The Constitution and other newspapers. Inspector Baird had been consulted by the Southern Express Company, and was acting with that company long before he saw any statement in the paper of the lost package of stamps. The Southern Express Company the prime mover in the matter, and will be sued for damages. That company was using Baird as a cat's paw to get even with me for a bill I had introduced in the legislature, and now for the facts in the case. About the time I left the Southern Express Company the United States Express Company came into this state to do business, and went so far as to rent an office in Atlanta, Ga. and other cities. At once the Southern Express Company began to work their usual cunning that I had seen played so often while in their service. In a short time the United States Express Company pulled out and left a clear field to the Southern Express Company. At once the tariff of the Southern Express Company was changed to about one-third higher, as reference to that date will show. It was the talk among the expressmen that the Southern Express Company had to pay the United States Express Company $300,000 to keep off their territory, and that the change of tariff was to make the people pay for this transaction. For this and many other acts of the Southern Express Company in taking the advantage of the people I went before the legislature of the state of Georgia with a bill with the following clause:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this act no express company or insurance company operating or doing business in this state, shall make any contract or agreement whatever to be performed or executed in whole or in part in this state with any other express company or insurance company in this state or elsewhere, which may have the effect or be intended to have the effect to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses or to encourage monopoly in this state."

This was the first effort ever made in this state to break up these monopolies. I made many efforts to have the bill introduced. Finally the Rev. Mr. Todd, senator from the Atlanta district, introduced the bill. It became a law as regards the insurance companies. The bill was so amended as to put the Southern Express Company under the control of the railroad commissioners of this state. I feel that I have been the means of saving the people of this state thousands of dollars annually, and when the truth of the matter is known I shall have the good wishes of the people. Respectfully,

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The Closing Exercises Took Place Yesterday. The Honor Rolls.

The closing exercises of Miss Hanna's school took place yesterday at No. 15 East Cain street. A large audience was in attendance and from first to last the exercises were listened to with great interest and pleasure.

The prize for the greatest improvement in writing was won by Master Louie Leonard. Honorable mention was made of Steve Martin, Lilian Warnock, Nathaniel McCosh, Lucia Abbott, Jennie May Burke, Vivienne Strong, Ethel Burke, Charley Green. The prizes in spelling were won by Master Steve Martin, of the seventh class; Miss Mabel Rose, of the fifth; Master Rufus McCosh, of the fourth; Miss Ethel Burke, of the third; Miss Mary Jackson, of the second; Miss Mamie Green, of the first. There was also a contest in composition, in which Miss Tottie Jacot and Masters Nathaniel McCosh and Frank Farley were declared the winners in their respective grades. Honorable mention was made of the essay of Master Jack Elliot. It is also due to Master Henry Leonard to state that for the four years during which he has been attending the school, he has not had a single tardy or absent mark recorded against him.

The roll of honor was as follows:

Primary Department—Miss Ethel Burke, 99; Barney Eliot, 97; Louie Leonard, 97; Mitchell King, 97; Smythe Morris, 97; Mary Jackson, 97; Nena Hai Henderson, 97; Walter Kendall, 96; Annie Darling Howell, 95; Fannie Johnson, 95; Maud Tompkins, 95; Mamie Green, 95; Charley Green, 95; Kate Elliot, 95; Searls Rose, 95.

Intermediate Department—Henry Leonard, 98; Lucile King, 96; Lilian Warnock, 96; Vivienne Strong, 95; Steve Martin, 95; Irene Haynes, 95; Tottie Jacot, 95; Mabel Rose, 97; Jennie May Burke, 96; Lucia Abbott, 95; Ida Watson, 95.

High School—Alme Jacot, 99; Bessie Rathbun, 99; Mattie Glenn, 99; Lucile Milam, 99.

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Another treat is our Rijamo coffee. We call it a treat because we mean it, for nothing is more exhilarating and enjoyable than a cup of fine coffee, and our Rijamo is the highest grade coffee that can be found. It is a combination of Mandeling Java, Mocha and Maracaibo, and the blend gives a coffee of fine aroma and of elegant flavor. It is always sold at 35 cents, cheaper than you can buy a lower grade elsewhere.

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STERLING SILVER —FOR— WEDDING PRESENTS.

Maier & Berkele,

JEWELERS, 93 WHITEHALL ST.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the June term, 1892, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in July, 1892, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Carrie L. Terrell, deceased, to-wit: One certificate, No. 401, for two and forty one-hundredths (2 40-100) shares of the capital stock of the Central Bank Block Association, the par value of said stock being $100 per share. Sold for the purpose of paying debts and distribution. Terms cash.

M. M. WELCH, Administrator.

june9-16-23-30 1m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Before & After Use.
Photographed from life.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,

MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A.
358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sts.
R. L. Palmer, Druggist, 18 Kimball House.

d-1y-n r m.

FAT FOLKS!

"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no sickness; contain no poison, and *Never Fail.* Druggists or by mail.

De La Monte's Complexion Wafers
bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. - - Particulars (sealed) 2c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.
tu th sun no 1

Sam W. Small Will Speak

At the following appointments on the dates mentioned below, and respectfully invites his fellow citizens of the several counties of the fifth congressional district to attend these addresses upon the political, industrial and financial issues of the present era. Gentlemen desiring to join in the discussion can obtain a fair division of time by addressing Mr. Small, of Atlanta in the meantime. The appointments are as follows:

Thursday, June 9—Monroe, 2 p. m.
Thursday, June 9—Social Circle, 8 p. m.

may6-to june9.

Summer Clothing!

We meet the wants of everybody. FANCY VESTS, COATS AND VESTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Alpaca, Fancy Flannels, Sicilian, Sesges, Drap d'Ete, Bedford Cords, Mohairs. All sizes. All shapes.

STRAW HATS—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

HIRSCH BROS.,

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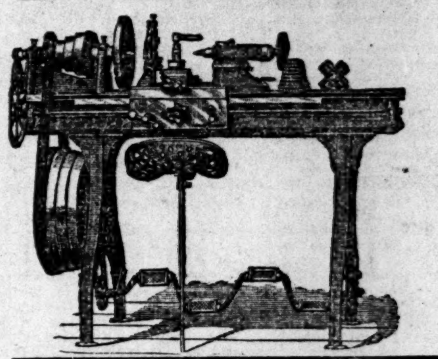
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET



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Lime,
Cement,
Drain Pipe,
Sewer Pipe,
Fire Brick,
Fire Clay,
Stove Flues,
Plaster Paris,
Stove Thimbles.

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Is just now receiving at the above houses and his branch store, 201 Peters street, a full supply of English pea seed, bean seed, onion sets and all other garden and field seeds, also Eastern seed, Irish potatoes in large lots, all to be sold at the lowest prices for good, pure and reliable goods All orders from country and city promptly filled Terms cash.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PURE ∴ READY-MIXED ∴ PAINTS,
Piedmont White Lead, "l'Etoile" One-Coat Carriage Paints, "Adamant" Floor Paint, Oil Wood Stains, Pure Colors in Oil, Graining Colors, Etc., Etc., Dealer in
PAINTERS' ∴ AND ∴ ARTISTS' ∴ SUPPLIES,
Varnishes, Window Glass, Cement, Etc., Etc.
FACTORY, 375 Decatur Street.
STORE and OFFICE, 56 and 58 Marietta Street.
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EISEMAN BROS.

ABOUT OUR NEW SPRING SUITS!

ALSO SUMMER SUITS.

It's a long ways to the stars. It is a long ways even to the top of the Equitable building. People are more used to 20x40 buildings. Looks as if you could reach out from the window of Dixie's office and touch the crimson banks of a cloud at a fine sunset hour. But you can't.

It's the merchant tailor who appreciates our Suits. He knows what is grand. And then there's the fashion critic; and there's the gentleman whose innate taste tells him how fine they are; and there's the young man who knows a good thing when he sees it. They all agree that our Suits are surpassingly finer and dressier than what goes anywhere else by the name—Ready-made; $15, $18, $20, $25.

LAST WEEK'S OFFER HOLDS OVER.

10 Per Cent Discount —ON— KILT SKIRT SUITS. KNEE PANTS SUITS.

How can such a thing be? Never mind, we are having lively times in the Children's Suit Department. Allowing 10 per cent discount on every Suit sold, and throwing in a good baseball and bat to boot, started a regular buying craze among wise mothers.

As perfect as it is possible to make them in style, fashion and fit. Cool, comfortable, cozy, charmingly constructed and yet so temptingly tiny-priced.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 WHITEHALL ST.